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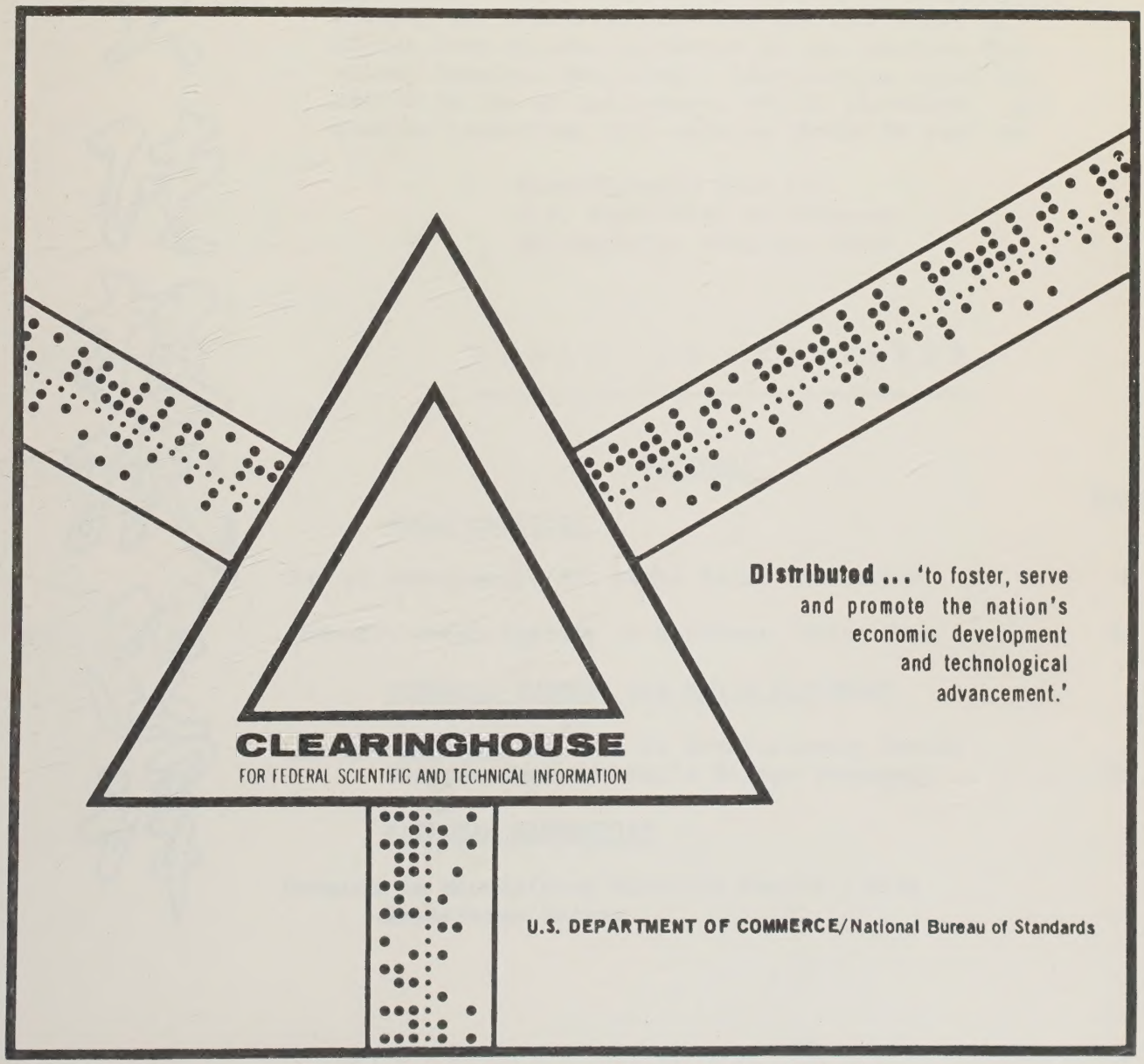
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 9, 1970 No. 4672

****
* NATIONAL *
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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Way of Development for Local Small Industries

by

Writing Group of Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 28, 1970)

The provinces must develop their own industrial systems capable of carrying on production independently in the event of war with the US and Russia, according to the following article. At normal times, local, small-scale industries must be geared to the needs of agricultural production.

The article also stresses self-reliance in the development of local industries and attacks the "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" attributed to Liu Shao-ch'i of relying on State aid and foreign imports and technical know-how for industrial development.--SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic thinking of "Sharpen vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster, and do everything for the people," the industrial front in Honan is in an excellent situation. The mighty, turbulent great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has gone deeper than ever in the hearts of the

people. The revolutionary people of the province, holding high the great red banner of the Party's general line for socialist construction, are implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works," developing the revolutionary spirit of "regeneration through self-reliance" and "fighting hard amid hardship," and actively setting up local small-size industries. "Five-small" industries, including small steel mills, small chemical fertilizer works, small cement works, small machine works, and small collieries, have sprung up all over the vast Central Plains like spring bamboo shoots after a shower.

Local small industries are a reinforcement on the industrial front, and play an extremely important role in the national economy as a whole. The rapid development of local small industries is providing more and more means of production for agriculture, including irrigation and drainage equipment, processing machines, farm machines, chemical fertilizers, transport vehicles, and building materials, supplying the urban and rural populations with large quantities of diverse consumer goods for everyday use, and providing massive raw materials, semi-finished products and capital accumulation for national construction.

Development of local small industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results is necessary for the implementation of the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results," full rousing of the enthusiasm of the millions of people for industrial development, and the speedy realization of our socialist industrialization and mechanization of agriculture. It is also necessary for the rational distribution of industries and intensification of war preparations, as well as the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the dictatorship of the proletariat on a new basis.

Persevere in the Direction of Serving Agriculture

Perseverance in the correct direction of serving agriculture is a problem of primary importance in the development of local small industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The great leader Chairman Mao clearly and definitely points out that the development of our national economy should be based on agriculture with industry as the leading factor. Without a developed agriculture, it will be impossible to satisfy the livelihood needs of the people, provide abundant raw materials and an extensive market for industry, accumulate more capital funds for construction, and meet the needs of "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people."

Therefore, we must place agricultural development in the most important position in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, correctly handle the relations between industry and agriculture, and firmly uphold the correct orientation of making industry serve agriculture. In particular, local small industries, being locally bred and brought up and having direct and close relations with agriculture, should all the more insist on serving agriculture.

Whether local industries persevere in following the correct direction of serving agriculture or not is not merely an economic question but also a question of correct handling of the relations between the two major working classes--workers and peasants--and a very important political question of what attitude to take toward the peasant allies.

As everybody knows, our worker-peasant alliance has already passed through two stages. In the first stage the alliance was based on agrarian revolution, and in the second, it was based on agricultural collectivization. After the realization of agricultural collectivization and the establishment of people's communes, big leaps were made in the development of agriculture in our country. At present, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants urgently want mechanization of agriculture and demand industry to provide agriculture with more modern technical equipment. By giving better support to agriculture and satisfying the needs of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, industry will not only further promote the high-speed development of agricultural production and make agricultural development even more conformable to industrial development, but also draw even closer the flesh and blood ties between the two major working classes--the workers and the peasants, so that the worker-peasant alliance may gain further consolidation and development.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Honan have consistently opposed the development of local small industries and making industry serve agriculture. Adopting Rightist and formally "Left" but essentially Rightist tactics, they sabotaged and interfered with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and sabotaged the local small-scale industries already established. During the period of our temporary economic difficulties in particular, they raised a gust of evil wind and forcibly pursued a reactionary policy of "axing everything and returning enough," axing all the local small-scale industries that mushroomed during the big leap forward in 1958, depriving the more than 50 million people of our province completely of steel products and bringing great difficulties to agricultural and industrial production and to the livelihood of the urban and rural populations.

The great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's criminal scheme of restoring capitalism. His counter-revolutionary revisionist line went bankrupt. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, local small-scale industries have again assumed a pleasing aspect, like splendid, multi-colored flowers blooming everywhere. In a little more than two years more than 2,000 small factories and collieries have been established in all parts of Honan, laying an initial foundation for a small-scale but complete local industrial system that serves agriculture. Many products which the province never produced before, such as automobiles, equipment for small chemical fertilizer works, equipment for small collieries, etc., are now beginning to be produced or being produced in quantity.

Following the correct direction pointed out by Chairman Mao that industry should serve agriculture, the broad masses of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel, feeling and

thinking sympathetically with the poor and lower-middle peasants and doing everything to suit their convenience, earnestly carry out investigation and study and actively manufacture and improve products, winning enthusiastic approval from the poor and lower-middle peasants and at the same time promoting the development of industrial production.

In the past, Chengchow Transformer Works was operated in accordance with foreign rules and regulations. The transformers it turned out were bulky and needed much material. Its output was so low that it fell far short of the needs of the rural villages. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the works organized a technical innovation group which went deep into the rural areas to carry out investigations. On the basis of the requirements of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the works carried out technical innovations, reduced the size of the transformers and their weight and saved materials. It now produces transformers suited to the needs of the rural areas and has trebled its output.

Comparing the present with the past, members of the works realize that industrial production can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results only by firmly following the correct direction of serving agriculture, and that any deviation from this correct direction will inevitably lead to less, slower, poorer and costlier results.

We have produced great results with regard to insisting on making local industries serve agriculture. But that does not mean that there is no more struggle.

We must continue to criticize the one-sided viewpoint of developing industry independently. Some comrades keep thinking that agriculture is the concern of those on the agricultural front and people's communes, and that it has got little to do with industrial departments. They regard the providing of support for agriculture as an extra burden, and so are lackadaisical and passive about it. "You busy yourselves with agriculture and we shall busy ourselves with industry." This is a bourgeois metaphysical viewpoint.

These comrades have not asked themselves this question: If industry is developed independently in separation from the agricultural basis and the extensive market constituted by the more than 500 million peasants, then where would the food, the raw materials and the capital needed by industry come from? Where could the industrial products be sold? Would industry not become a river without a source or a tree without root?

Failure to develop socialist agriculture at the same time also means failure to develop socialist industry. Even if some development is made, it will be abnormal. Moreover, too much of the burden of industrial development will be placed on the shoulders of the peasants, thus sabotaging the worker-peasant alliance. Of course, we also oppose the one-sided viewpoint of independently developing agriculture. In our socialist society the two most basic segments of production--industry and agriculture--should support each other, promote each other, and join hands in common development.

We should continue to criticize the bourgeois idea that "It is disadvantageous to support agriculture." Some comrades say: "It is very troublesome to produce products in support of agriculture. There is a lot of knocking and beating as well as mending and fitting of spare parts, but there is not much money or reputation to be made. It is very unprofitable." In the eyes of these comrades, the most important thing is profit or reputation, and so long as there is money or reputation to be gained they would not bother about orientation or politics. They do not know why we carry on industrial production or the essential difference between socialist and capitalist enterprises. It is a reflection of the remaining poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command."

Whether it is the one-sided viewpoint of industry or the idea that "it is disadvantageous to support agriculture," the essence is a question of attitude toward the peasants, a failure to understand the extreme importance of the peasant problem to our revolution and construction. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Peasants form the bulk of the Chinese population. Victory in the revolution has been won by relying on the peasants. Success of industrialization can be gained only by again relying on the peasants."

In the history of our Party, all "Left" and Rightist opportunists made mistakes and tripped over the fundamental question of the revolution--how the peasants should be treated. In our socialist economic construction today, if we ignore the mighty force of peasants, and if we do not start from making agriculture a success and do not actively support agriculture, we shall not only prevent our socialist industrialization and agricultural mechanization from developing with greater, faster, better and more economical results, but also make political mistakes.

Set Up More Small Enterprises, Use Both Native and Foreign Methods

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "We must gradually build a number of large-scale modern enterprises as a backbone, without which it will be impossible to turn our country into a modern industrial power within the next several decades. However, this should not be the rule for most of our enterprises. More medium and small-size enterprises should be built and the industrial foundation left over from the old society should be fully utilized. Everything should be done to economize, so that more can be done with less money."

The guideline laid down by Chairman Mao, which calls for simultaneous establishment of large, medium and small industries with large-scale enterprises forming the backbone and medium and small enterprises forming the bulk, is an important strategic guideline for bringing about socialist industrialization in our country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

To carry out technical transformation of agriculture and in order to effectively equip hsien and commune operated industries, it is necessary to set up some larger factories and collieries within a province. In general,

however, more medium and small enterprises should be built. At the hsien level and below in particular, the emphasis should be on small-size enterprises. Native methods should be adopted in the building and operation of local small industries. The guideline of simultaneous use of native and foreign methods should be followed.

A large number of facts show that there are great advantages in setting up more small-scale enterprises and in simultaneously employing native and foreign methods. Full utilization may be made of local manpower, material resources, capital, and scattered natural resources. The rational distribution of industries also helps war preparedness. As the equipment needed is simple and easy to make, all may take part in its making by relying on their own efforts and adopting measures suited to individual circumstances. Little capital investment is necessary, construction will be easy, and quick results may be produced. Such industries will be highly flexible and adaptable, and may serve agriculture directly and promptly. Such industries will be easily led and managed, techniques can be easily grasped, and technical innovations will be favored.

In short, implementation of such a guideline will most fully rouse the enthusiasm of the local authorities and the broad masses of peasants for the establishment of industries. It will form a large-scale mass movement, and so promote the development of local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to firmly uphold the mass line, rouse the masses freely, and launch mass movements in a big way."

The mass movement to set up local small industries in a big way is a vivid embodiment of Chairman Mao's mass line in industrial development. It may be said that failure to insist on setting up more small-scale industries and to implement the guideline of simultaneous use of native and foreign methods in the development of local industry means complete absence of mass movement on the industrial front, and without a mass movement on the industrial front, there can be no greater, faster, better and more economical results in industrial development.

By earnestly implementing the guideline of setting up more small-scale industries and simultaneously using native and foreign methods, fully utilizing local resources, and relying on their own efforts, the revolutionary committees of various levels and the broad revolutionary masses of Chiyuan hsien have founded a number of local industries in the short space of several years. Small-scale factories and collieries are found in both urban and rural areas in this hsien, so that a foundation for local industry is basically laid there. There are more than ten different trades among the hsien- and commune-operated factories and collieries, including steel mills, collieries, machine works, power generating plants, farm machine works, comprehensive metallurgical works, cement works, chemical works, and paper mills. In addition, many production brigades have also set up farm tools

servicing depots, small kilns, and factories for the processing of farm and sideline products, employing hands who are part-time workers and part-time peasants. The development of these small industries has effectively promoted the development of agricultural production. Chiyuan hsien has become an advanced model for the development of local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Take for example coal mining. In the past two years our province has built twenty-one small collieries with locally made equipment. Ten of these are already in production, and their combined output equals that of two large-scale coal pits. If we were to build two such large-scale coal pits, it would take four years to put them in production, all equipment would have to come from the State, and the capital outlay required would be three times that required for the ten small collieries. Development of the coal industry with emphasis on small coal mines has enabled us not only to save a large sum of money, but also to gain valuable time.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has pursued the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and strangled the enthusiasm of the broad masses for industrial development. His object has been to sabotage our socialist industrialization, restore capitalism, and once more sink our country to the status of a colony and dependency of imperialism.

Some people within our own ranks, being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "foreigner's slave philosophy" and "trailing behind at a snail's pace," cherish the idea of "large size and foreign style." They scorn small-size factories and native methods. These comrades do not realize that small factories can do great things and that there is abundant practical experience and scientific content in native methods. Nor do they understand the objective law of the development of all things--i.e., development from small size to large size, from native to foreign style, from being backward to being advanced, from low level to high level. What is "native" at the beginning may become "foreign style." What is now rudimentary and backward may become high-level, advanced things. At the beginning, quality may be poor, but if careful attention is paid to quality, it will surely be gradually improved. By making use of whatever simple and crude things that are available now, we have laid a foundation, and the future is unlimited. By the sky-rocketing manner in which technical innovations are carried out by relying on the masses, one may see that such "tiny factories" set up and operated by "native methods" will gradually become the most modern industries. If according to those comrades we have to build large factories with foreign equipment in order to develop industry, then none of the hsien or communes would be able to set up any factory.

We have here an ore-dressing plant which may be said to be a typical case of the "pursuit after large size and foreign style." The plant was built after a foreign pattern. After 13 years and expenditure of massive manpower and material resources, it is still not yet completed even now.

Thus it may be seen that "pursuit after large size and foreign style" is an extremely harmful bourgeois ideas. As a result of the "pursuit after large size and foreign style," only a small handful of people would be engaged in the construction of industrial plants, factories would surely be run by experts, progress would be made at a snail's pace, and the results produced would surely be smaller, slower, inferior and costlier.

Firmly Follow Road of Self-Reliance and Found Business by Hard Struggle

The development and growth of local small industries has passed through a difficult course that was full of twists and turns. Almost every small factory or mine faced the problem of shortage of funds, lack of technical know-how, and shortage of equipment at the beginning. In the face of these serious difficulties and shortages, what attitude should be taken? Should it be self-reliance, fighting under adverse conditions and opening of a new path? Or should it be reliance on the State, asking it for aid and waiting for complete plants to drop from the sky? Should one admit the difficulties, analyze them, regard them as a motive force, advance in spite of them, and try to overcome by all means? Or should one be afraid of difficulties, flinch before them, retreat before them, and do nothing to overcome them? This is a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. It is also the crucial question as to whether small-scale industries can be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our guideline be placed? It should be placed on the basis of our own effort, and that is called regeneration by self-reliance." "We shall be unbeatable if we rely on ourselves in doing everything."

In the course of developing local small industries, the working class and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, have demonstrated inexhaustible wisdom and strength. With their red heart and two hands, they opened new paths through self-reliance, refusing to take what was ready made or to ask the State for aid. They relied on local industries, handicraft industries, communes and brigades for raising capital. They lacked technical experience, but learned through practice. They had no equipment, but they made it themselves by the "ants-gnaw-bone" method. With revolutionary and hard fighting will, and working hard and skilfully, they overcame one difficulty after another and finally won victory.

Ch'inyang Hsien Iron Smeltery was developed from a small smithy with about a dozen blacksmiths. When they began to build the smelting furnace, they had no data and no technical know-how about such a thing. However, bringing the red precious book and dry rations with them, they went to a small iron smeltery in Shansi to learn. They did not know how to make drawings, but they committed to memory the experience in construction and production bit by bit. They had no steel rolling machine for making the steel sheath of the small furnace. So they dug a groove in the ground, put

steel sheets over it and pressed them down with rocks and beat them into shape with hammers. A chimney would take ¥10,000 to build according to the foreign method, but by employing native methods, the workers built a chimney with more than 20 oil drums joined together end to end, and at a cost of only a little more than ¥300.00. By adopting the "ants-gnaw-bone" method in building the smeltery, the workers soon built two small blast furnaces with a total capacity of 7,000 tons of pig-iron a year.

An entirely different example is a polishing workshop of a glass works. The workshop, covering the floor space of 10,000 square meters and designed by a foreign expert, has been in construction for 5 or 6 years, but is not yet in production because some foreign equipment has not yet arrived. This has caused a great deal of waste. Two lines produce two different results. Are they not in sharp contrast with each other?

To develop local small industries through self-reliance, it is also necessary to rouse the masses freely, develop the communist spirit, fully exploit existing industrial potentials, organize extensive socialist cooperation, and make the necessary equipment ourselves.

To solve the problem of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants by self-reliance, more than 40 factories in all parts of Honan were organized for a cooperative effort. The plumbers, metalworkers, gunny bag makers, and watch repairers in commune-operated factories and street handicraft cooperatives were all mobilized. They cooperated with one another, supported one another, and helped one another. In the short space of only one year they trial produced and made a whole set of equipment of the required standard for a small chemical fertilizer plant.

At present, production of such equipment in quantity is being undertaken. This makes us realize deeply that we can have everything if we rely on the masses, and that the masses, once grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, will be able to overcome any difficulty.

The agents in Honan of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i desperately opposed the correct guideline of regeneration through self-reliance and fighting hard under adverse conditions, and obstructed by all means the development of local small industries. They put forward a slogan of "three no production," which meant that goods which the State allocated to the provinces and which were supplied by other provinces would not be produced; goods which could be obtained in other provinces through exchange would not be produced; and goods which were unprofitable would not be produced. As a result, the rapid development of local small industries in Honan was seriously impeded.

Of course, by advocating "regeneration through self-reliance" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," we do not mean that we can indulge in departmentalism with disregard for the general situation. Nor do we mean that we can go in for isolationism, never asking others for aid or aiding any other. Still less do we mean that an enterprise can be turned into an "independent kingdom" that has nothing to do with the general situation.

Some people in our ranks fail to see the great enthusiasm for socialist construction cherished by the working people. To them everything seems difficult and impossible to accomplish. This is the world outlook of a coward or sluggard far, far removed from the heroic ambitions of a communist. Unless such a man severely criticizes Rightist conservatism, thoroughly changes his spiritual state of inertia, and establishes revolutionary, heroic ambitions, he may become a stumbling block in the way toward socialist industrialization and may be submerged in the torrent of mass movement on the industrial construction front.

In the present high tide of accelerating development of local small industries, there is a tendency which deserves attention. It is the practice of making use of various social relationships of fellow townsmen, schoolmates, former superiors, former colleagues, etc., and exploiting such relationships in asking for machines, equipment and materials, bestowing favors, and undermining institutions. This evil practice of disregard for the general situation, sabotage of policy and upsetting of State plans must be resisted.

Carry Out All-Round Planning, Strengthen Leadership, Actively and Systematically Build Small But Complete Local Industrial Systems

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Local authorities should think of ways and means to build an independent industrial system. First the cooperative regions and then many of the provinces should, where conditions permit, establish relatively independent industrial systems working in different conditions."

Active and systematic establishment of independent, coordinated, small but complete local industrial systems is an inevitable trend of the development of local industry as well as an objective demand of the development of the current situation. With such relatively independent, small and yet complete industrial systems, it will be possible to more effectively equip agriculture and local industries, and so speed up the progress of our agricultural mechanization and the realization of our socialist industrialization.

To establish an independent, small and yet complete local industrial system, it is first necessary to strengthen leadership by the Party and make all-round plans level by level. It is necessary to start from the general situation, from the need to support agriculture, and from "being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people," unite the upper level with the lower and the leadership with the masses, and, after intensive and careful investigation and study, make over-all plans and rational distribution of industries on the basis of manpower, material power, financial power, and other resources, making distinction between what is important and what is not important, what is urgent and what is not urgent. With an over-all plan, there will be a well-defined target toward which all may direct their concerted efforts. It will then be possible to grasp the key, guarantee the focal points and move the rest forward. It will also be possible to organize organically socialist extensive cooperation, overcome difficulties, and win victory.

At present, US imperialism and social imperialism are madly expanding armament and preparing for war. In developing local industry, we must have a high degree of awareness of the enemy and war preparedness, and carry out the principle of combining peacetime with wartime industry and civilian with military production. At normal times, our industry will serve agricultural production, the people's livelihood, and socialist revolution and socialist construction.

If US imperialism and social imperialism dare to impose a war of aggression on us, then the local industries, positioned all over the country like stars in the sky or chessmen on a chessboard, will immediately be shifted onto the orbit of serving a revolutionary war, producing military supplies and meeting the needs of the revolutionary war. In this way each area will be able to fight independently. We shall be in an invincible position, while the enemy will be sunk in the immense sea of people's war.

To develop local small industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results and actively establish an independent, small and yet complete local industrial system, we must implement the correct guideline of unified leadership under the Center and level-by-level management in the provinces. The Center takes care to foster activism in the provinces, municipalities and districts, while in turn the provincial, municipal and district authorities must foster activism in the districts, hsien and communes. Apart from a small number of factories and mines which would constitute the backbone of the local industries and which should be built centrally by the provincial authorities, most factories and mines should be operated by the lower levels. Moreover, care should be taken to foster local activism with regard to administration of plans, financial management, and distribution of products.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's important directive about fostering of the two kinds of activism. Under the pretext of opposing dispersionism, they one-sidedly emphasized centralization of power,promoted a "high degree of monopoly," set up capitalist trusts in a big way, stressed "vertical leadership" from the top right down to bottom, put into effect "the dictatorship of rules and regulations," and strangled the enthusiasm of the local people for industrial development. This revisionist system of management brought extremely grave, evil consequences to our socialist economic construction. Unless it is thoroughly destroyed, it will be impossible to develop local small industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Of course, while the Center stresses the fostering of local activism and while we are thoroughly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's "dictatorship of rules and regulations," we must also strengthen the viewpoint of the whole and establish the idea that the whole nation is like a game of chess. Under the correct leadership of the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, we must unify our understanding, policy making, planning, command, and action. We must not operate independently of one another and indulge in dispersionism under the excuse that local conditions are different.

With the development in depth of struggle, criticism and transformation, a new high tide of local industrial production is coming. We must stand at the forefront of the movement and resolutely implement the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works," actively leading the masses forward.

It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party, perfect the leadership squads at all levels, and bring about revolutionization. The mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works on the industrial front must be pushed forward to a new phase and raised to a new level, and the work of educating and arming people with Mao Tse-tung's thought must be closely grasped, so as to carry out man's ideological revolutionization successfully.

It is necessary to bring proletarian politics to the fore, tightly grasp the lever of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, develop in depth struggle-criticism-transformation, and thoroughly remove the remaining poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

We must trust the masses, rely on them, respect their pioneering spirit, take care to grasp typical cases well, support newborn things with full fervor, and earnestly sum up and disseminate advanced experiences.

Let us hold still higher the banner of unity and victory of the Party's 9th Congress, foster the revolutionary spirit of "remaining mounted on the horse and spurring it on," go all out and aim high, so as to win new victories in local industrial development!

* * *

Industry Grows Rapidly in Northwest China Area

(NCNA-English Sining, May 29, 1970)

workers and revolutionary cadres of the sining area in chinghai province have been guided by the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" in expanding socialist industrial production rapidly through self-reliance and hard struggle. steel ingots, ball bearings, small electrical machines, walking tractors, electric meters, cutting tools and measuring instruments, trucks, pumps, cotton yarn and cotton cloth are in serial production to meet the province's needs. none of these products were made in the area before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the sining area was extremely backward industrially before liberation because of the ruthless rule of the chiang kai-shek gangsters. it could scarcely make even a screw. with the steady growth of local industry since liberation, the area now has more than 200 factories and mines of different sizes. however, interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented the area from having a firm foundation for its industry before the cultural revolution.

the leadership of local industrial departments mobilized the workers in the cultural revolution to severely criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. at the same time, they conscientiously carried out chairman mao's principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. the socialist initiative of the revolutionary masses was fully roused to end the area's industrial backwardness quickly.

in trial-producing heavy-duty trucks, the workers of 37 plants, determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, worked in close socialist co-operation. after overcoming many difficulties, they turned out the 4-ton "chinghai lake" brand trucks within a short period.

the sining area has taken its specific conditions and the different industrial departments into consideration. it has started production with indigenous methods and then combined indigenous methods with modern ones. a formerly bicycle repair shop has become a machinery plant turning out small agricultural pumps. the shop started to make pumps with just two belt lathes. workers of the chinghai agricultural machinery and tools plant, one of the biggest plants in the area, adhering to combining indigenous and modern methods, have made dozens of improvements on imported machines and succeeded in turning out many kinds of effective and quality special agricultural machines, thus promoting the farming mechanization in the province.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT FOR MAO'S STATEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles by Revolutionary Masses Support Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

the "people's daily" has given wide coverage to articles written by revolutionaries expressing the iron will of the chinese people in firm support of the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

tsou wen-kai, leader of the former insurrectionary detachment of big well township in the chingkang mountains, an old revolutionary base area and now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chingkang mountain area, writes in his article:

in his statement our great leader chairman mao points out this brilliant truth: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." our experience shows us of the chingkang mountains that this thesis of chairman mao's is a confirmed truth.

in those days the chingkang mountain revolutionary base area had only a small population, while the kuomintang reactionaries boasted of more than two million troops and occupied a vast expanse. but the people of the chingkang mountains were not frightened by the sabre-rattling reactionaries. inspired by chairman mao's great teaching "a single spark can start a prairie fire", we hoisted red flags, took up swords and rifles and put up a resolute struggle against the fully armed kuomintang reactionaries. we succeeded in establishing red political power in the chingkang mountains despite heavy encirclement by the white political power.

at that time we struggled under extremely difficult conditions. however, our revolutionary cause had boundless vitality. because our cause was just, we had lots of support. the entire chinese people were on our side and the proletariat and other working people the world over were on our side. on the other hand, the kuomintang reactionaries who represented the interests of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie in china, were decadent forces. theirs was an unjust cause, so they had little support and found themselves extremely isolated by the chinese people and the people of the world.

under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, we used such simple weapons such as shotguns, swords and spears and time and again defeated the reactionary kuomintang troops which were armed with modern weapons. we smashed their military "encirclement and suppression" campaigns as well as their economic blocade. the single spark in the chingkang mountains finally spread to the whole country and the small red political power in the chingkang mountains developed into the powerful people's republic of china.

the cambodian people and the other indo-chinese peoples who are today engaged in just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are new emerging forces with a bright future. their just cause enjoys abundant support, the people throughout the world stand by them, whereas u.s. imperialists who are madly expanding their wars of aggression and massacring the people of various countries are decadent forces. they find little support for their unjust

cause. they are meeting strong opposition from the world's people, including the american people. they are drawing nearer and nearer to their doom.

an article by the "hard-bone sixth company" of a chinese people's liberation army unit says:

in his solemn statement, our great leader chairman mao points out: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." this is an irresistible law of history.

we may recall the invasion of china by fiendish japanese imperialism, which swaggered arrogantly like a conquering hero. the people throughout china, in response to chairman mao's great call "overthrow japanese imperialism", defied the brutal attacks, took up arms and waged a heroic, bitter struggle against the japanese aggressors.

in the raging flames of the anti-japanese war, in our first encounter with the japanese aggressors at enemy-held machiaying, our company inflicted such heavy casualties on the japanese invaders that the battlefield was virtually strewn with their corpses. this was followed by the battle of yenchiatsun, in which we wiped out more than 50 enemy troops at one stroke. and in our third battle, fought at paihokou, our hand-grenades blasted the japanese invaders to pieces.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the eighth route army and the new fourth army fought shoulder to shoulder with the people throughout the country and defeated the numerically strong and better equipped japanese aggressors.

then, along with the masses of the people, the chinese people's liberation army armed with millet plus rifles defeated the eight million-strong chiang kai-shek bandit troops groomed by u.s. imperialism, overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism which had weighed down on the chinese people like three big mountains, and founded the new china.

our practice in struggle shows that a revolutionary people can certainly defeat the enemy if only they dare to take up arms and fight.

an article by the revolutionary committee of the yenan area, an old revolutionary base, says:

chairman mao points out in his statement: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." we people of yenan find this teaching of chairman mao's dear to our hearts. supported by its master, u.s. imperialism, the chiang kai-shek reactionaries 24 years ago bared its fangs and showed its claws, ferociously sending more than 200,000 troops plus aeroplanes and tanks to frenziedly attack yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. it was at that time that chairman mao incisively set forth, in his talk with the american correspondent anna louise strong in yenan, the famous statement "all reactionaries are paper tigers."

the course of history has fully proved how wise and correct this statement of chairman mao's is exclamation our conditions were hard at that time, but the armymen and civilians of yenan, armed with this great strategic concept of chairman mao's, and supported by the people throughout the country, united

as one and displaying the heroic spirit of daring to struggle and win, defeated an enemy far superior in number and equipment. in just a little over a year, we smashed the frenzied attacks of the kuomintang reactionaries armed by u.s. imperialism and achieved a great victory, thus showing the true paper tiger nature of the u.s.-chiang reactionaries to the people of the world.

chang chi-hui, an air force combat hero of the former chinese people's volunteers in korea, says in his article:

chairman mao teaches: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." on the korean battlefield, we defeated the strong armed forces of u.s. imperialism with inferior equipment. we of the young air force of the chinese people's volunteers hit the u.s. air pirates who fled helter-skelter and shot down their "ace" pilots who had been in the second world war.

the heroic vietnamese people who persist in people's war, have, with inferior equipment, defeated the u.s. aggressors who are armed with modern equipment.

today, the heroic cambodian people are united and they have scored one victory after another in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. innumerable facts have proved that the people of the world can defeat the enemy so long as they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.

tsui hung-chi, a worker of penchi tungfanghung cement plant in liaoning province, northeast china, who went to cambodia to help with the country's construction, says in his article:

chairman mao incisively and profoundly points out in his solemn statement: "revolution is the main trend in the world today." the revolutionary movement of the proletariat and the masses is sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt. the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs are besieged by the flames of revolution throughout the world and are having a hard time.

i have been to cambodia as one of the people helping with construction there and returned to china a short while ago. i have seen with my own eyes how the lon nol-sirik matak puppet regime installed by u.s. imperialism was battered by the cambodian people and their patriotic armed forces and is in an impasse.

to save their lackey the cambodian rightist clique from doom, the u.s. imperialists brazenly dispatched troops to invade cambodia and frenziedly slaughter cambodians. the heroic cambodian people and their patriotic armed forces, however, are fighting courageously, inflicting due punishment on u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and liberating vast tracts of the country from the hands of the enemy.

while carrying out aggression against cambodia, the nixon government stepped up its war of aggression in laos and resumed its bombing of north viet nam. by frantically pursuing the policy of aggression and the policy of war, the nixon government finds itself beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. now the u.s. ruling clique is in utter chaos and u.s. imperialism is in extreme isolation. this "colossus with feet of clay" has sunk in deep mire and can not pull itself out. it is inescapably doomed. this is an irresistible law of history.

we chinese workers are determined to make chairman mao's solemn statement a powerful motive force in grasping revolution and promoting production. we will produce more and better products to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland and contribute our share to defeating the u.s. aggressors and all their lackeys exclamation

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Commune in Mountainous Minority People's Area Transforms Nature

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 28, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants of a people's commune in hunan province displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in transforming nature and increasing grain output.

the commune's grain output in 1969 was nearly double that of 1964 and three times that shortly after liberation.

the lota commune, an advanced collective of the province in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, is in a mountainous area inhabited by people of the tuchia minority nationality. it is in lungshan county in western hunan. the area is high up the mountain and cold, and most of the land is calcareous soil. rainfall would drain into the many caves in the area so that even drinking water was hard to get during dry season, let alone water for irrigation.

the tuchia people lived in misery in the dark old society. under the leadership of chairman mao after liberation, the tuchia people began to make progress in agricultural production. however, because of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the absurdity he spread that "tha national minorities are exceptional cases", the area remained backward in agriculture till the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and the great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai". this gave them inexnaustible strength. they made an over-all analysis of the natural conditions of the whole commune and decided that water was vital for transforming lota. the commune formed seven water conservancy investigation groups which included cadres at commune and brigade levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants. the secretary of the party committee of the commune, peng kuan-su, led the group in climbing cliffs and making test drillings to find water. they covered all the mountains and ridges and found more than 150 sources of water that could be used to great advantage. pooling the wisdom of the masses, the commune party committee mapped out a blue-print for transforming lota.

all the brigades of the commune went into action at once. in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, the party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the paichiaao

production team of the wutai brigade, led by peng kuan-su and peng wan-wen, secretary of the brigade party branch, decided to conduct the water from a lake up the slopes and turn some 7 hectares of arid land into paddy-fields.

a battle to transform nature started. the cadres and commune members worked day and night, blasting mountain rocks, filling in gaps and building dykes. in a month of hard work, they constructed a 2.5 kilometre-long canal winding along the mountains which went over 7 mountains. but difficulties cropped up when the ditch reached a low-lying patch of land some 90 metres wide and more than 10 metres deep. an aqueduct had to be built so as to lead water to the fields for irrigation. they once again studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". relying on their collective strength and wisdom, they finally overcame all difficulties and completed the project.

on the day when the canal was opened, the commune held a meeting on the spot. watching the water course through the ditch, a 70-year-old poor peasant named peng lung-fu was moved to tears and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the success in this brigade inspired the whole commune. immediately a campaign was launched to build more than 10 water conservancy projects in other brigades.

the hardest battle for the entire commune was cutting through a hill to lead in water. this was at chuantungwan, where the solo brigade is located. people worked day and night at the construction site, doing the work section by section. suddenly, there was a cave-in in the tunnel. rocks began to fall. an unreformed rich peasant tried to make trouble at that moment by spreading lies. the poor and lower-middle peasants at once launched a round of revolutionary mass criticism to smash the sabotage plotted by the handful of class enemies.

the class struggle spurred the revolutionary drive of the poor and lower-middle peasants.. united as one and working for a common objective, they speedily propped up the tunnel roof and stopped the cave-in.

a commune member named peng mei-sheng toiled day and night to help speed up the project. his hands were scratched and bleeding from the impact of chiselling. after first-aid, he carried on. with a red heart determined to win honour for chairman mao and to live up to the expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants, he vied with others in undertaking the most trying and hazardous jobs.

with undaunted revolutionary spirit, the poor and lower-middle peasants at last hewed out a 340-metre-long tunnel through a rocky hill to lead in spring water for irrigation. the commune peasants said with pride: "with mao tsetung thought as our guide, we can make every hill and stream bend to our will exclamation"

this is how the militant lota people, closely following chairman mao with one heart and mind, have transformed nature with their own hands. over the past five years, they have built more than 120 water conservancy projects, cut 130 kilometres of irrigation ditches winding round the hills, and constructed over 300 hectares of terraced fields.

as a result, they have brought water to all their farmland by gravity irrigation. in addition, they have set up three small hydro-electric power stations and nine rice mills, planted 330 hectares of trees and bred a large number of fry in some two dozen fish ponds. all this has changed the one-time backward and impoverished mountain village into an advanced collective modelled on the nationally-famous tachai production brigade.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Wang Yu-ping Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 29, 1970)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, today called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea who is making a friendly visit here.

samdech norodom sihanouk had a very cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador wang yu-ping.

earlier, ambassador wang yu-ping paid a visit to samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Replies to Questions Raised by "Indian Express" Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today made public a letter written by samdech norodom sihanouk in reply to questions raised by a correspondent of the "indian express". the full text of the letter follows:

mr. b.k. tiwari

hong kong

following are my replies to your questions:

questions one and two: lon nol and sirik matak are responsible for plunging cambodia into war. only by wiping out their fascist and sanguinary regime which surrenders the country to u.s. imperialism can peace be restored to cambodia. i love peace and my people more than anything. if i am fighting lon nol and his regime, it is not to regain power which i have renounced once and for all, but to liberate my country and her people because one can overcome violence only with violence, especially when one is dealing with u.s. imperialism and fascism.

question three: i always love and esteem india and i hope that your great country will support our people.

questions four and five: lon nol and sirik matak are too greedy for power and too fascistic to agree to resign even temporarily so that a truly democratic referendum may

take place. i repeat that i am forever disgusted with power. if new democratic elections could take place they should be participated by the national united front composed of all progressive and anti-imperialist elements. but the fascists will never dare to face the people in truly free elections without military pressure. in order to be able to return to phnom penh, i and my companions are forced to fight till they are completely defeated.

question six: the american c.i.a. has hatched several plots against me and our policy of non-alignment in order to push cambodia into the same anti-communist camp together with south viet nam of thieu-ky and thailand of kittikachorn. i know all about the demand made by the u.s. military chiefs to the u.s. president for invading cambodia, a condition they regard indispensable to american victory in south viet nam. consequently, my elimination became an imperative necessity. since the army and lon nol have been bought over by the bellicose u.s. imperialists, my return to cambodia would mean my death, at least political if not physical. i prefer to remain safe and sound in order to fight the traitors and the u.s. neo-colonialists and to liberate my country.

question seven: i am not a communist. however, for my people, communism is much better than capitalism and the american way of life, which only enrich a handful of traitors. i have a clear conscience and my wife also has a clear conscience. if we were corrupted we would not be poor and unprovided for today. my mother's conduct is irreproachable and she has never interfered with the political affairs of the country. if the fascists dare to bring her before a tribunal, they will be condemned by the whole world.

question eight: please read the political programme of the n.u.f.k.

question nine: adam malik is a well-known agent of u.s. imperialism. his proposals serve only the interests of his u.s. bosses, not the interests of the indo-chinese peoples who consider him a renegade to asia.

question ten: i hope that the non-aligned countries will not remain neutral between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, between the colonizer and the colonized, and between anti-popular fascism and the resisting people. some 15 non-aligned countries have already officially recognized the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k. and severed all relations with the anti-popular and pro-imperialist lon nol regime.

with the assurance of my faithful friendship,

norodom sihanouk

peking, may 23, 1970

MALAYSIA

Malayan Revolutionary People of Various Nationalities Unfold Extensive Revolutionary Propaganda

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

people of various nationalities throughout malaya have achieved brilliant successes in extensively unfolding revolutionary propaganda work, according to a recent broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution".

the radio said that of late, the revolutionary masses in various places throughout malaya have held a series of celebrations in various forms to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya. in this way, they showed their boundless love and respect for the glorious communist party of malaya and their profound indignation with british imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique. the revolutionary masses in enemy-held areas, defying the enemy "ban", hoisted red flags and streamers, put up posters and distributed leaflets. in some places, they also staged demonstrations. combining propaganda activities with combat actions, they planted home-made mines or explosives at places where they hoisted red flags and streamers so as to punish the enemy troops and police and their agents.

according to incomplete statistics, from the latter part of april to the middle of may, the revolutionary masses in enemy-held areas carried out such activities as hoisting red flags, putting up posters, distributing leaflets and laying mines in more than 100 places from singapore to perak state. this greatly bolstered the morale of the revolutionary people and punctured the arrogance of the enemy, the radio said.

it said: the posters and leaflets written in the languages of various nationalities have propagated mao tsetung thought, given expression to what is in the hearts of the masses, heightened their class consciousness and strengthened their will to fight and confidence in victory.

it said: "through these streamers, posters and leaflets the revolutionary masses acclaimed the 40th anniversary of our glorious party and expressed their boundless respect for the party and the national liberation army under its leadership. they praised the great truth elucidated by chairman mao that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and propagated our party's correct road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force. they exposed the rahman-razak clique's policy of national oppression and national pogrom and called on the broad masses of various nationalities to demand that the culprits of the 'may 13' massacre repay the blood debt and to fight to the end to bury once and for all british imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique."

in conclusion, the radio said that in counter-attacking the enemy the revolutionary masses have been further tempered. they understand profoundly that it is imperative to strengthen unity and heighten revolutionary vigilance. they also realize deeply that they must arm themselves and get organized to meet counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and to push the revolutionary struggle to a new nigh.

MAO'S MAY 20 STATEMENT

Wijanto, Member of Permanent Secretariat of Executive Committee of Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference, Warmly Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 27, 1970)

wijanto, member of the permanent secretariat of the executive committee of the afro-asian lawyers' conference, in an interview with hsinhua here today warmly acclaimed the great leader chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

wijanto said: "the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the world's revolutionary people, is of great historic significance. it is a great encouragement and a powerful support to the peoples fighting valiantly against the u.s. aggressors and a telling blow to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

he continued: "the statement of chairman mao represents the powerful and unreserved support of the 700 million chinese people armed with invincible mao tsetung thought and of the powerful people's republic of china, the impregnable and reliable bastion of socialism and world revolution, to the people of the world in their struggle against their common enemies, u.s. imperialism and its accomplices, and for national liberation".

he stressed that in his statement chairman mao correctly analyses the present world situation and points out to us that "revolution is the main trend in the world today." at the same time, chairman mao points out to us with insight that "the danger of a new world war still exists," so that we should always remain vigilant and be prepared to defeat a war that imperialism might launch.

wijanto stressed that the great leader chairman mao said in his statement: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." by their victorious struggle against u.s. imperialism and its south vietnamese puppets, the heroic vietnamese people have proved this truth, and the three indo-chinese peoples will continue to prove this truth in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said: every word chairman mao said in his statement is truth and reflects the reality of the present world. u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger. so long as they closely unite, support each other and persevere in a tenacious and protracted struggle, the revolutionary people of the world will certainly triumph over the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs.

in conclusion, wijanto said, "chairman mao's statement has greatly strengthened the confidence of the world revolutionary people in their final victory. i am sure that under the illumination of brilliant mao tsetung thought, a new soaring will emerge in the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

Malayan Paper "Barisan" Warmly Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1970)

the malayan paper "barisan" published an editorial on may 24, warmly acclaiming the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

entitled "a great epoch-making statement", the editorial said: today, in the 1970's, when the world revolutionary struggle is vigorously developing and the revolutionary people are advancing by leaps and bounds, the great leader chairman mao has made a great solemn statement in which he issues the great militant call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the editorial said: the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement shines with the glorious radiance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it is a splendid document of extremely great historic significance. this solemn statement is a great inspiration and support to the just struggle of the indo-chinese people, the southeast asian people including the malayan people, and the people of the whole world. it has dealt a very heavy blow at u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. it will certainly promote the vigorous development of the world revolutionary struggle and exert a most profound influence on the excellent revolutionary situation in the world.

the editorial said that the great statement of chairman mao comprehensively expounds the general trend of the victorious development of the revolutionary situation after the end of the second world war and incisively points out the main trend in the world today. it fully shows that the chinese government and the 700 million chinese people resolutely support the just struggle against u.s. imperialism being waged by the indo-chinese people and the people of the whole world, including the american people. the statement profoundly outlines the bright prospects of the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialist aggressors and all their running dogs. it vigorously exposes the fascist nature of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys as well as their embarrassment arising from their extreme fear in face of the revolutionary people the world over. it incisively expounds the law of the development of history. the solemn statement of the great leader chairman mao is a fighting banner guiding the victorious advance of world revolution.

the editorial said: the great leader chairman mao points out in his solemn statement: "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." at present, the armed struggle of the indo-chinese people against u.s. imperialism, which has instigated the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia, dispatched troops to invade cambodia and expanded the war of aggression in indo-china, is surging forward. the national liberation struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america is developing vigorously. the revolutionary struggle of the people in north america, europe and oceania is rapidly growing. the revolutionary situation in the whole world is excellent and is becoming more and more so.

the editorial said: we firmly believe that under the militant call of the solemn statement of the great leader chairman mao and with the resolute support of the great socialist china and the 700 million chinese people, the great struggle

of the people in indo-china, southeast asia and the whole of asia, africa and latin america, north america, europe, oceania against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will definitely achieve complete, great victory and u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will be swamped in the sea of people's war.

the editorial concluded with the slogans:

"long live the victory of the revolution of the world's people exclamation"

"long live great mao tsetung thought exclamation"

"long live great leader chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

Communist Party of Thailand Issues Statement Supporting Chairman Mao Tsetung's Statement in Support of World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1970)

following is the full text of the "statement of the communist party of thailand -- supporting chairman mao tsetung's statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism", issued on may 22:

statement of the communist party of thailand -- supporting chairman mao tsetung's statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism

on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat of the whole world and the great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world, issued a solemn statement calling on the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

the communist party of thailand and all the revolutionary people of thailand heartily endorse and fully support this statement of great historic significance and this great call.

it is at the time when the waves of struggle against u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war in indo-china are sweeping the globe that chairman mao tsetung has issued this statement to support and guide the people's struggle. this has a tremendous significance for and impact on the revolutionary movement of the people of the world in their joint opposition to u.s. imperialism and enhances the further development and growth in strength of the international anti-u.s. united front.

chairman mao tsetung points out explicitly in his statement: "ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors." he also points out explicitly: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the statement also points out: "the nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad." "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

chairman mao tsetung has summed up the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the people of most of the countries in the world and points out wisely in his statement: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

it can be seen from this great statement that world revolution has now entered upon a new stage; it is the stage in which the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world are developing extensively, vigorously and rapidly, and in which u.s. imperialism can in no way surmount its multifarious contradictions and is heading towards its doom. no death-bed struggle whatsoever of u.s. imperialism the paper tiger can save it from its sealed destiny of destruction, but will, on the contrary, cause it to receive heavy blows from the united people of various countries of the world and further accelerate its doom. this is the stage in which the revolution of the world proletariat will triumph.

this great statement expounds most incisively the current international situation, points out clearly the orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over, and strengthens the firm conviction of the revolutionary people of the whole world that the prospects of victory of revolution are not too far off. this statement of great historic significance gives immense encouragement to the people of thailand and the people of the whole world, and makes all the revolutionary people unite more closely to fight courageously and firmly against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

now, the traitorous thanom clique, which serves u.s. imperialism heart and soul as its running dog, has openly or secretly dispatched troops to intervene in and launch aggression against cambodia. the clique will surely be duly punished for its crimes by the people of cambodia and thailand. the communist party of thailand and the thailand people firmly support and respond to chairman mao tsetung's great call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they will unite yet more closely with the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese people, persevere in struggle, deal hammer blows at the u.s.-thanom clique, persevere in a protracted people's war, and will surely and finally overthrow the traitorous reactionary rule of the thanom clique and drive the u.s. marauders completely out of thailand.

may 22, 1970

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Warmly Acclaims Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement in peking on may 24, warmly acclaiming chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the statement said: "our most respected revolutionary leader chairman mao tsetung issued a solemn statement on may 20, 1970, calling upon the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. representing revolutionary writers of asia and africa, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau heartily acclaims this solemn and extremely important statement."

by very clearly analyzing the world situation and indicating the road for us to take, the solemn statement of chairman mao gives invaluable support and encouragement to all the revolutionary and militant people of the world who are fighting against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the statement said.

it went on to say: u.s. imperialism, which has long been unscrupulously perpetrating aggression, oppression and exploitation in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere in the world, has now committed another towering crime by flagrantly sending its troops to invade cambodia and further expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. we wholeheartedly congratulate on the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and wholeheartedly congratulate on the success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples which strengthened the militant solidarity of the three indo-chinese peoples. we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the statement said, nixon's atrocious escalation of war of aggression has been arousing more and more the indignation of the just and progressive people of the whole world. the five continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring. as chairman mao points out, "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." even in the united states itself, the broad masses of students and more white and black people are standing up and courageously fighting against nixon's fascist atrocities.

it said: "chairman mao so correctly points out, 'innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support.' 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' this wise thesis of chairman mao is inspiring and encouraging the revolutionary people to wage valiant and staunch struggle and win new victories."

the statement said in conclusion: "revolutionary brothers and sisters of indo-china, palestine, arab countries, latin america, the united states and all other parts of the world, let us unite, arm ourselves with the invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and fight with vigour and perseverance against our common enemy, the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation then the final victory is bound to be ours."

Chairman of Union of Congolese Socialist Youth Warmly Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 26, 1970)

bernard combo-matsiona, chairman of the central committee of the union of the congolese socialist youth, in an interview with hsinhua here yesterday warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement issued on may 20 in support of the struggle of world's people against u.s. imperialism. he said that chairman mao's statement has a most important international significance and inestimable historic significance. it encourages all those who are fighting against imperialism, because they feel that the 700 million chinese people under the leadership of the great chairman mao is their reliable backing.

he said: we welcome this statement with joy, because it gives us encouragement and urges us to have determination in struggle. this statement points for us the road to follow, the road to fight against u.s. imperialism.

"we are convinced that the people of the world, upon hearing this statement, will necessarily respond to the call of chairman mao and develop their struggle to the utmost." "chairman mao's statement encourages the people of the world to struggle to the end and completely defeat u.s. imperialism."

bernard combo-matsiona highly praised chairman mao's wise thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today." he said that in all countries in africa, latin america and asia, the revolution is developing vigorously. even inside the united states, the international gendarme, itself, the people's revolutionary struggle is also developing vigorously. as chairman mao has predicted, the american people will eventually smash u.s. fascism.

full of confidence in the surging development of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation being waged by the three indo-chinese peoples, bernard combo-matsiona said, "we are convinced that the three peoples will inflict a crushing defeat upon u.s. imperialism."

he cited the facts of the congolese people's struggle to prove chairman mao's brilliant thesis that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." he said: the people's republic of the congo is a small country with barely one million population. we have confronted u.s. imperialism during the past six years. despite all its subversion and armed infiltration, u.s. imperialism has not been able to overthrow our regime. this is simply because our people have waged an unrelenting struggle against u.s. imperialism.

in conclusion, bernard combo-matsiona, on behalf of the congolese youth, sincerely wished a long, long life to chairman mao.

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Warmly Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia issued a statement on may 23, signed by the leader of the delegation jusuf adjitorop, warmly hailing chairman mao's solemn statement. the statement is entitled "indonesian communists and indonesian people warmly hail the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung". full text follows:

indonesian communists and indonesian people warmly hail the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung

on may 20, 1970, chairman mao, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world, issued a solemn statement warmly supporting the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and calling on them to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

chairman mao's statement also manifests the resolute support of the great socialist china and the 700 million chinese people for the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

in the statement chairman mao made a brilliant and comprehensive analysis of the international situation and pointed out the distinct orientation and urgent task for the people of the whole world in their revolutionary struggle. this very timely statement is of tremendous and far-reaching historic significance. it is a new clarion battle call with great force of mobilization, vigorously encouraging the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world to further promote and intensify their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. it has greatly strengthened and broadened the revolutionary united front in the world against u.s. imperialism.

the indonesian communists and people warmly hail this most inspiring solemn statement. they are determined to resolutely respond to and put into effect the great call of chairman mao, taking marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the weapon to unite closely, surmount all difficulties and carry out protracted armed struggle to overthrow the suharto fascist military regime exclamation

the new upsurge of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is sweeping the globe. it will certainly accelerate the collapse of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. this also means the acceleration of the collapse of soviet social-imperialism which is colluding with u.s. imperialism in suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the world's people and for dominating the world.

in response to the great call of chairman mao, the revolutionary people of indonesia, greatly inspired by the new development of the revolutionary war of the three indo-chinese peoples, will advance shoulder to shoulder with the people of other countries in southeast asia, carry out armed struggle for the overthrow of the puppet regimes of u.s. imperialism, unite with the revolutionary people of the whole world and strive to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

down with the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

down with the suharto fascist military regime exclamation

long live the militant unity of the revolutionary people of the whole world exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the revolutionary people of the whole world exclamation

delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia
leader of the delegation:

jusuf adjitorop
(signed)

may 23, 1970

Prince Souphanouvong Sends Message to Chairman Mao Supporting His Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1970)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front. in the message, prince souphanouvong expressed, on behalf of the laotian patriotic front and the laotian people, enthusiastic support for chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement.

- full text of the message follows:

message to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

your excellency respected chairman

the u.s. imperialists with obstinate nature, although badly battered in its war of aggression against laos and viet nam, have sent their g.i.'s and saigon puppet troops to frantically invade cambodia, and expanded the flames of war to the whole of indo-china, thus aggravating, more dangerously than ever, the situation in this region.

in order to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each of the three indo-chinese countries and illuminated by the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples which enjoys the support of all the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples in the world, the three peoples of laos, viet nam and khmer have jointly persevered in the just and fierce struggle and have won great victories, making u.s. imperialism suffer grave military defeats and political isolation.

the great chinese people have always supported and rendered assistance to the laotian people and other peoples of indo-china. this is a favourable factor for the laotian people and other indo-chinese peoples to seize final victory in their stout struggle.

the precious support of the chinese people manifested once again in the most important solemn statement which you, the great leader of the chinese people and the great friend and great comrade-in-arms of the laotian people, issued on may 20, 1970, constitutes a crushing blow to the aggressive and bellicose manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists, and at the same time a powerful source of encouragement to the just struggle of the laotian people and other indo-chinese peoples.

i, on behalf of the laotian patriotic front and the entire laotian people and in my own name declare our enthusiastic support to your solemn statement of may 20, 1970.

with the support and assistance of the chinese communist party, government and people with you as the respected and beloved great leader, and with the support of the revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world, the laotian people are firmly convinced that they will certainly win final victory in persevering shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and khmer peoples in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the traitors.

may the friendship and militant solidarity between the laotian people and chinese people be strengthened and developed forever.

please accept, your excellency, my sincere wishes of good health and a long life.

prince souphanouvong
chairman of the central
committee of the laotian
patriotic front
sam neua
may 27, 1970

Yasser Arafat Warmly Praises Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 27, 1970)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman for the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah), today warmly praised chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

in an interview with hsinhua here, arafat said that the palestinian revolutionaries highly evaluate the statement. "the great leader chairman mao's statement has come at the important and crucial moment when the fighting peoples are opposing the forces of u.s.-led imperialism, colonialism and zionism," he added.

he said that chairman mao's statement is illuminating the liberation movements in indo-china, palestine, asia, africa and latin america and giving a tremendous impetus to them.

arafat said that the great leader chairman mao tsetung in his statement elucidates the truth that the revolutionaries in the world including those in viet nam, laos, cambodia and palestine must unite. the oppressed and fighting people of small nations can win victory over the imperialists and their running dogs, if only they rise in struggle and take up arms.

Comrade E. F. Hill, Chairman of Communist Party of Australia (M-L), Hails Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Melbourne, May 28, 1970)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), in a statement published in the "vanguard" today warmly hails the solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. hill calls for building the broadest united front in australia against u.s. imperialism.

the full text of the statement reads:

chairman mao tsetung has made a great call to the people of the world to rise up even higher in the struggle against their number one enemy, u.s. imperialism.

his call comes at a time of unprecedented upsurge in the people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

every country of the world resounds with the cry "yankee go home". the yankee imperialists are really besieged by the people. they are being defeated in armed struggle in indo-china. all over the world the people are developing higher and higher forms of struggle. there is indeed widespread armed struggle -- the highest development of struggle. it is certain that more and more people will take up arms against this number one enemy.

u.s. imperialism has greatly stepped up its aggression. that in its turn has led to a greater and more powerful struggle against it. it is certain to strive to extend its aggression still further. that is certain to arouse still more people's opposition. not only does the people's opposition become wider but its quality gets very much higher.

in australia far greater numbers of people are taking up the struggle and doing so at a far higher level than ever before.

chairman mao's historic statement is the greatest encouragement and call to higher struggle.

it breathes confidence in the people and certainty in the early death of u.s. imperialism.

it is only people's struggle that will defeat and destroy u.s. imperialism and the local australian quislings.

all patriotic australians will see chairman mao's call as a great rallying cry at a critical time.

the danger of a world war is ever present.

there is only one way to prevent it -- revolutionary struggle.

chairman mao is the leader of the people of the world. his call is certain to have profound effects. it encourages the people and calls them to arms. it strikes terror into the hearts of the u.s. imperialists and their craven allies, the soviet revisionists.

let us strive harder to build up the broadest united front in australia against the u.s. imperialists and the local quislings.

Asian, African Nationalist Organizations Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement as Inspiration to World People's Anti-Imperialist Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

more asian and african nationalist organizations have enthusiastically acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they praised that chairman mao's wise thesis that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" gives tremendous inspiration to the people fighting against imperialism and for national independence.

ahmed shuhaili, member of the general command of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf, in a statement to hsinhua in aden on may 25 said: "chairman mao's statement is a great document of historic significance. ... this great statement embodies the revolutionary stand of the people's republic of china in supporting all the national liberation movements the world over and in opposing u.s. imperialism and its stooges."

he added: "chairman mao teaches us: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' this great teaching is the greatest encouragement to us people of the arabian gulf." the people of the arabian gulf, he said, are small in number as compared with the world as a whole, "but we dare to take up arms and dare to use rifles and handgrenades to deal with the british colonialists. we have persisted in armed struggle for five years. we firmly believe that we will win final victory."

chairman mao has issued the great call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" he said, "so long as the revolutionary people of the world respond to the great call of chairman mao, form a broad united front against imperialism and wage a heroic struggle, they will certainly be able to eliminate imperialism and all reaction."

he reiterated that the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf resolutely supports the armed struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and the just struggle of the american people against the nixon administration.

the general secretariat of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands in a statement issued recently in algiers said that the people of the canary islands are encouraged by the solemn statement of the great revolutionary leader chairman mao tsetung. it said, "chairman mao's words demonstrate the confidence in the people of small countries and in the revolutionary struggles of the world. they bring us hope and enable us to fight and follow the example of the indo-chinese peoples whom we fully support." "we should follow the path indicated by chairman mao tsetung: a protracted people's war, the only strategy capable of destroying u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

the statement pointed out, "today the people of all small countries are awakening and dare to rise against imperialism

and its accomplices. by their own struggles they show that they can defeat u.s. imperialism and its accomplices. the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia are in the act of destroying the american colossus and are showing to the people of the world that imperialism is only a paper tiger and can be beaten and destroyed."

the statement pointed out, "at present the situation is still more favourable to the world revolution; like a wave, it is sweeping all the continents despite all the dikes built to hold it back by those who fear it. imperialism and all reaction in the world obstinately try to check this revolution, but the just cause of the peoples in struggle finds great support in the world, like that given by the chinese people, the backing of the world revolution."

the aden office of the eritrean liberation front in a statement on may 24 warmly supported chairman mao's solemn statement. it said: "the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has exposed the true features of moribund world imperialism." "chairman mao's solemn statement is a strong support to the vietnamese people, laotian people and cambodian people as well as all liberation movements opposing imperialism."

the statement said: chairman mao has made the call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" we eritrean people are waging a struggle against the united states and its military bases, and a revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism. our struggle is an integral part of the front against imperialism and colonialism. we are determined to develop the spirit of internationalism and support the struggle of the people of viet nam, laos, and cambodia and the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples the world over.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Former Korean Ambassador in Phnom Penh Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1970)

kim eun hwan, former ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea in phnom penh, and madame kim eun hwan, and 17 other embassy members left here for home today by plane. they had arrived here earlier after withdrawing from phnom penh.

among those seeing them off at the airport were:

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; lu wei-chao, leading member of the asian department, and han hsu, leading member of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry;

kang mao-chao, former chinese ambassador in phnom penh, and others;

sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and major-general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and

minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and

members of the former embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh who had remained there, including nguyen dang khoa, hoang van long, nguyen bach dong and tran van duc.

also present were hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and embassy members.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Yugoslav Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by bogdan orescanin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to the people's republic of china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

among those present on the occasion was hsu yi-hsin, chinese vice-foreign minister.

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NIXON'S TV APPEARANCE

Nixon Passes Failure for "Success"

(Hong Kong Hsin-wan Pao, June 4, 1970)

Having sent troops to Cambodia to enlarge the aggression and been censured and opposed at home and in foreign countries, Nixon, after putting a bold face on it for more than a month, made a feeble attempt to defend himself on TV only yesterday.

What he could say was that the planned objectives had been attained and that troops would be withdrawn according to schedule. He could not deny that it was an expansion of the war and expansion of aggression.

What he calls attainment of planned objectives is really laughable. It is no more than seizure of some guns, ammunition, and rice. It need not be said that it is an exaggerated claim. Even if the claim is true, it does not mean much. How big a blow has been suffered by the opposite side in effectives? He was unable to tell. The so-called military "victory" and "the most successful" campaign in the Vietnam war is indeed side-splitting!

When he sent his troops, Nixon declared the intention of destroying the "Viet Cong" base. Now he can only show the ammunition and rice, and no longer emphasizes bases.

Apart from these, what he stresses is the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia at the end of June as he has said before. With the advent of the monsoon season, withdrawal is inevitable. But a large size Nguyen Van Thieu army will stay, which makes the withdrawal a non-withdrawal. The withdrawal of troops is a fraud. The war is already expanded as a result of the use of American troops. Even if they retreat into South Vietnam, it will not change the expanded war situation.

"The situation of the anti-US, national-salvation war by the people of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is becoming better and better." "US imperialism appears gigantic, but is in reality a paper tiger making a dying struggle." The sending of troops to Cambodia is such a struggle. The forced withdrawal is also a struggle. It can only gradually decline and fall in ceaseless struggle. There is no other way out.
(By Yang Chu)

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INDOCTRINATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Occupy the Positions Outside the School

- report on an investigation on how Hungwei Middle School, Shihtsuishan, Ninghsia, perseveringly runs out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 30, 1970)

> Political indoctrination of schoolchildren goes on in the school and outside it. The following report tells how the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in a middle school in Ninghsia and the revolutionary committee of the school go about it through "out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes."--SCMP Ed.

Firmly remembering Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Never forget class struggle" and "Show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in Hungwei Middle School, Shihtsuishan Municipality, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, and the revolutionary committee of this school perseveringly maintain the out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the positions outside the school. In the past year and more, the out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups of this school have been operated with ever better results in close coordination with education inside the school. This gives a great impetus to the revolutionization of the students' thinking.

A New Problem of Educational Revolution

Out-of-school education is an important aspect of the educational revolution. Whether Mao Tse-tung's thought can be used to occupy the positions outside the school is an important matter as to whether or not the achievements made in the proletarian educational revolution can be consolidated and successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat can be brought up. To take a firm hold of the out-of-school education for teenagers and children is a new problem of the educational revolution at present.

Hungwei Middle School was established in 1959. Poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, its teachers "only taught lessons and not the students" while the school "showed concern only for its internal affairs and took no heed of the things outside the school" and paid no attention to out-of-school education. The handful of class enemies in society went all out to use the positions outside the school to win over the teenagers and children from the proletariat.

After entering this school, the workers' propaganda team took this state of affairs into consideration and, together with the revolutionary committee of the school, set up a teachers' Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's great teachings about class struggle and the upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and organized the teachers to visit the students' families and to make social investigations of the students' life outside the school.

After these investigations and visits, the teachers unanimously agreed that "if the proletariat did not occupy the educational front outside the school, the bourgeoisie would assuredly do so; if out-of-school education for students was neglected, it would be impossible to thoroughly revolutionize school education; if out-of-school education was neglected, it would be impossible to consolidate the achievements of school education."

In December 1968, Chairman Mao issued a great call, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." This roused the consciousness of the students of class No. 7 of the second grade in accepting re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They went on their own initiative to participate in manual labor in the mine pits.

Induced by the workers, four girl students including Wang Ch'iao-ai first got together to form an out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study group, the first of its kind in the school. The establishment of this group immediately attracted close attention of the workers' propaganda team stationed in this school and the revolutionary committee of this school. They sent some people at once specially to help this out-of-school study group carry out its activities and sum up its experience.

This group developed and had more than 20 members. Its members got together to conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. They made progress very quickly. Ten of them joined the Red Guard organizations and three others were admitted into the Communist Youth League. At the year-end rating, eight of the students were rated five-good students. The classes in which they were studying were also rated four-good groups. This group gloriously attended the Shihtsuishan municipal representative conference of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Led by this group and in less than one year's time, more than 60 groups were set up in the whole school. The number of students participating in the study exceeded 80 percent of the total number of day students in the whole school. A red network of out-of-school education was beginning to take shape.

Orientation of Development of Out-of-School Study Groups

How should the out-of-school study groups be run well? This question had been the subject of controversy as soon as it was brought up. Some people said: "It will be all right so long as the children study in school in daytime and do their home work in the study groups and do not loiter about at night." But, most people were of this opinion: The out-of-school study groups should be run on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements and in the storm of class struggle, so that the students may brave the storm and face the world and, in the course of the storm, grow up into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In view of these two different opinions, the workers' propaganda team stationed in the school organized the teachers and the backbone elements of the out-of-school study groups to review Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are born in mass struggle and grow up during training in the storm of revolution," and his brilliant "May 7 Directive." The teachers realized that: The school formerly "only grasped the teaching of mathematics, physics and chemistry and neglected revolutionization." Today, it must not put on new shoes and walk the old road. It should first grasp revolutionization.

Having heightened thinking and made clear the orientation, the out-of-school study groups firmly took the brilliant road of the "May 7 Directive," bravely fought their way through the battle ground of revolutionary mass criticism, sharply criticized the bourgeois ideology and took the initiative in attacking the bourgeoisie. They actively helped the community centers put up special columns of revolutionary mass criticism, took part in various kinds of criticism meetings, got together with the old miners to criticize the reactionary films and poisonous novels, joined the students' parents and the masses of residents in calling criticism meetings at street corners to roundly criticize the "theory that it is useless to study" and anarchism. This attracted close attention from the public.

Last year, a student read an old-type picture book under cover of a newspaper in class. Upon discovering this, the students of the out-of-school study group of class No. 7 of the second grade immediately put up more than ten short commentaries, such as "This Is By No Means a Trifle" and "Behind the Reading of Old-Type Picture Books," in the "One Incident, One Discussion" special column, effectively exposing and criticizing the crimes of the handful of class enemies in using bad books to corrupt and poison the teenagers and children. This not only taught this student a lesson, but also educated other students.

In view of the questions arising in the class, this out-of-school study group also wrote more than 150 critical articles, including those entitled, "Looking at Class Struggle Through Indulgence in Food and Clothing," "On 'Not Your Business'" and "Beware of the Class Enemy's Poisonous Hook." At present, the "one incident, one discussion" activity is being carried out extensively throughout the school and the intense fire of criticism against the bourgeoisie is burning ever more fiercely.

"Class struggle is a principal course of study for youths." The out-of-school study groups often invited old workers and old poor peasants to talk about their family histories, participated in "recalling past bitterness and thinking about present happiness" meetings held in factories, went to the countryside to visit poor and needy families, and joined the residents' study classes of struggle against enemies.

Before joining the study group, a student was busy with feeding doves and taking care of some fish after school. He once had a quarrel with some other boys and dared not returned home. He did not attend school for half a month. The students of the out-of-school study group went on their own initiative to the family of this student and held a study class there for three nights running. They also got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle and asked his father (an old miner) to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," subsequently increasing his class consciousness. He said: "I have forgotten that I am a son of the working class. I have fallen into the trap of the bourgeoisie and I have almost gone astray. In the future, I will firmly obey Chairman Mao's words and be a red young fighter of Chairman Mao's." With the help of the students of the study group, he made progress very quickly. At the general rating at the end of last year, he was rated a "five-good student."

During the winter vacation last year, all students of the out-of-school study group of class No. 7 of the second grade, taking with them their copies of the red precious book and carrying their luggage, walked more than 50 li to Hsiyungku commune. They got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants there to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to struggle against the enemies, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and to do productive manual labor. Eventually, their thinking and feeling went through a tremendous change. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised them, saying: "They didn't look very well when they came here. Now they have changed greatly." The students said: "This is only the beginning. After graduation, we will come to settle in the countryside and continue to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. We will be pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the rest of our lives."

Several Links for Consolidating Out-of-School Study Groups

The revolutionary committee of Hungwei Middle School is of this opinion: The out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study group is a newborn matter emerging during the revolution of education. To continuously consolidate and improve it, we must tightly grasp several links as follows:

(1) It is necessary to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly. The revolutionary mass criticism is a powerful weapon for attacking the bourgeois ideology. We must thoroughly criticize the revisionist black goods of "running a school behind closed doors" and "intellectual education comes first" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Kairov, and eliminate their pernicious influence. We must thoroughly expose and firmly hit at the

sinister conspiracy of the handful of class enemies to corrupt and poison teenagers and children, continuously clear away the obstacles hindering the growth of the out-of-school study groups, and make the teachers, the students' parents and the residents' committees understand that it is necessary to run well the out-of-school study groups in order to educate the teenagers and children in Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize the bourgeoisie and to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and that everyone must show concern for the growth of teenagers and children.

(2) The school, the residents' committees and the students' parents should form a three-in-one combination to take good care of the out-of-school study group. "Various departments must take responsibility for ideological and political work." In running well the out-of-school study groups, the school should not be relied upon alone, and the residents' committees and the revolutionary parents must work in close cooperation. To change the former situation where "the school taught mathematics, physics and chemistry and the parents looked after the students' food and clothing while politics and ideology were left alone," the school leadership, the cadres of residents' committees and the students' parents often exchange information on the state of education inside and outside the school, get together to discuss and draw up plans and arrange activities for the study groups. While recruiting new members of the Red Guards and the Communist Youth League, the school leadership also seeks opinions from the cadres of residents' committees and from the revolutionary parents, so as to strengthen their high sense of responsibility for the sound growth of teenagers and children.

(3) A firm hold is taken of the ideological building of the out-of-school study group. Some of these groups often carry out open-door rectification campaigns to widely solicit opinions from teachers, students and their parents, and cadres of residents' committees and call democratic life meetings once a week to make criticism and self-criticism.

(4) Keep watch over the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring along the majority in between; use the typical cases to set the whole in motion. In the course of carrying out the activities of out-of-school study groups, attention is paid to selecting and bringing up models from among students of various grades and various classes in the whole school. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to grasp the typical cases well," the chairman of the school's revolutionary committee and the principal responsible comrades of the workers' propaganda team stationed in this school often go deep into some advanced out-of-school study groups to guide them to carry out activities, to sum up experience and to popularize it immediately.

(5) The content of the activities of the out-of-school groups must be arranged rationally in the light of the characteristics of teenagers and children. In the principle of following the main orientation and adopting fresh and diversed contents, Hungwei Middle School helps the out-of-school study groups rehearse literary and art stage acts propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn to sing revolutionary songs and carry out military sports activities, so that the students may vividly and gaily gain overall developments morally, intellectually and physically.

Hungwei Middle School regards it an important task to take good care of the students' life outside the school and includes the activities of the out-of-school study groups in the "four-good collectives" and "five-good students" movements conducted in the school, so as to achieve unity in leadership, arrangement and inspection of the work and activities inside and outside the school and to carry these work and activities through to the end.

-- NCNA Correspondent

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Revolutionary Committee of Chengchiat'un Chen, Kirin Province, Strengthens Leadership Over Out-of-School Education for Middle and Primary School Students

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 30, 1970)

(NCNA Changchun, May 29) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Show concern for the growth of the younger generation," the revolutionary committee of Chengchiat'un chen, Shuangliao hsien, Kirin province, while implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and carrying out educational revolution in depth, strengthens its leadership over the out-of-school education for the students, extensively organizes out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the educational positions outside the school, and helps the broad masses of teenagers and children grow up and gather strength under the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Chengchiat'un chen is a big township with a population of more than 60,000. It has five middle schools and nine primary schools, accommodating more than 13,000 students.

In September 1968, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The working class must exercise leadership over everything," the revolutionary committee of this chen sent workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to the middle and primary schools in this township to take over the power of education of these schools and to re-educate the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, making the schools go through a deep change in their outlook. The chen revolutionary committee learned more deeply through the practice of leading the middle and primary schools in the whole chen to revolutionize education, that to enable the broad masses of teenagers and children to strengthen and grow up under the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought, it was necessary not only to conduct education well inside the school but also to grasp out-of-school education and exercise leadership over it.

To conduct well the out-of-school education, members of the leading groups of the chen revolutionary committee went deep into the community centers, factories and urban and suburban production teams to make investigations and to solicit opinions from the broad revolutionary masses on the development of out-of-school education. They also organized Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes comprising students' parents, residents' committee cadres and school teachers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle and the series of his teachings on educational revolution and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. Through this study, they all understood that out-of-school education was a part of the educational revolution and that to conduct out-of-school education well was a major problem concerning the upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

When the revolutionary parents, residents' committee cadres and revolutionary teachers had enhanced their thinking, the chen revolutionary committee gave the masses free rein in setting up out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes.

At present, more than 1,280 out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have been set up in the whole chen, and 95 percent of the total number of students have joined these study classes. These study classes generally comprise students of the same grade or same class. If the students live in separate areas and if there are very few students of the same school class or same grade in the same residential area, the restrictions will be removed and the study class will accept students of different school classes or grades. The content of activities of the study classes is chiefly to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to hold discussion and application meetings, to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, to carry out activities of recalling past bitterness and think about the present happiness, to participate in social voluntary labor and, in line with the struggle-criticism-transformation campaigns among residents and the Party's central tasks, to carry out social propaganda, to review the lessons of socialist culture, to finish the homework assigned by the school, etc. The out-of-school study classes are generally set up in the students' homes and revolutionary parents are asked to be tutors.

In order to strengthen leadership over the out-of-school study classes, the chen revolutionary committee, in the light of the characteristics of out-of-school education, sets up in various school areas in the whole chen out-of-school education leading groups comprising workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, residents' committee cadres, and representatives of revolutionary parents and revolutionary teachers. The residents' committee of each street sets up an out-of-school education and assistance station, so that out-of-school education is grasped everywhere by people of various strata, and the out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes can be consolidated and developed continuously and can be run with ever better results.

In the past year, the out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have worked in close cooperation with school education, so that the broad masses of teenagers and children and students have strengthened and grown up under the nourishment of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the storm of class struggle. In the out-of-school study classes, the students, bearing in mind their living ideas, often study the brilliant "three-constantly-read articles," fight self and criticize revisionism, sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, and eliminate its poison in themselves. Taking the "three-constantly-read articles" as a mirror, they find their shortcomings and make efforts to cultivate the revolutionary character of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. Many out-of-school study classes have become advanced groups, thanks to their tight grasp of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many students have become activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. As soon as a latest directive of Chairman Mao's is published, the students study it and, despite any possible hardships, go to all neighboring households to warmly propagate it.

Most of the tutors of the out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes are old workers, old poor peasants, veteran revolutionary cadres and veteran revolutionary armymen who suffered bitterly in the old society, activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's

thought, five-good workers and five-good fighters. They tell the students histories of their own families and the history of the revolutionary struggle, recalling the past bitterness and thinking about the happiness they now live in, and teach them by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. In this way, the teenagers and children continuously heighten their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, greatly enhance their sense of organization and discpline. Good personalities and good deeds have emerged in an unending stream from among them.

On one occasion, Hu Kuei-huan, a student of the third grade of the No. 2 Primary School found a wallet somebody had dropped in the street. There was 70 yuan in cash in the wallet. He immediately took the wallet to the nearby post office to be claimed by the owner. When the owner got the wallet back, he was deeply grateful and praised him as a red young fighter of Chairman Mao.

The out-of-school study classes also often organize the students to do some voluntary labor which they are capable of doing, such as helping in keeping the streets clean, helping the dependents of armymen or martyrs and the old men who have lost their laboring abilities in cleaning their courtyards, fetching water and carrying loads of coal, thereby cultivating them in the good habits of warmly loving the laboring people and manual labor.

Last year, some students cultivated the odd plots of land in the outskirts of the city to grow oil-bearing crops and reaped more than 5,000 catties of sunflowers and castor beans and delivered them to the State.

Since the turn of this year, many students have carried out the activities of picking discarded iron and steel chips. Up to now they have picked more than 20,000 catties, making contribution toward building socialism.

In the out-of-school study classes, the students get together to review their lessons of socialist culture and finish their homework. This plays a tremendous role in helping teach lessons of socialist culture well in the school and improve the quality of teaching.

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"LITTLE RED SOLDIERS"

Little Red Soldiers Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team Welcomed by Workers, Peasants, Soldiers in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 30, 1970)

a mao tsetung thought propaganda team here, composed of 44 pupils averaging age 11, has been praised by workers, peasants and soldiers for its outstanding work. since it was founded in may 1968, the team has given more than 400 performances in factories and mines, people's communes and army barracks to disseminate invincible mao tsetung thought.

a spectator from abroad said after seeing the performance: "i've seen the fruits of china's great proletarian cultural revolution, and the new generation armed with mao tsetung thought. they are boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and from these little performers we can see the mental look of the chinese children and the future of china."

the team members, all of them little red soldiers, are pupils of the nanking yaowu district primary school. most of them are sons and daughters of people's liberation armymen, revolutionary cadres and workers.

nearly every primary school in nanking has its little red soldiers mao tsetung thought propaganda team.

the propaganda team of yaowu district has created and rewritten more than 100 revolutionary items, most of which praise the great leader chairman mao, invincible mao tsetung thought and the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao. some extol achievements in socialist construction and heroes of the proletariat.

every time an instruction by chairman mao is issued, the propaganda team rehearses new items based on it the very night and performs them for workers, peasants and soldiers.

on april 25 this year, after hearing on the radio the news of the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite and the music of "tungfanghung" (the east is red) broadcast from the satellite, the team members, with profound proletarian feelings, immediately started rehearsing the revolutionary items "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" and "acting according to chairman mao's instructions means victory exclamation" in performing these items for workers and peasants, they praised the great leader chairman mao's wise leadership and the great victory of mao tsetung thought with great enthusiasm.

these little red soldiers said: "our fighting task is to propagate mao tsetung thought." irrespective of hot summer or cold winter, they perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers and propagate mao tsetung thought. not long ago, it was midnight when they returned home after performing for p.l.a. fighters more than 20 kilometres away from nanking. but when they heard that the workers of meishan iron mine had invited them to give a performance, they went there the next day amid rain and gave an outstanding revolutionary performance for some 1,000 miners.

whenever they go to a factory or village, they live under the same roof and eat at the same table with the workers or poor

and lower-middle peasants, and together they work and study chairman mao's works. they often invite veteran workers and poor peasants to relate the histories of their factories, families and revolutionary struggles in the way of class education and education in the revolutionary tradition. this helps cultivate in them profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for our great leader chairman mao.

members of the team attend classes during the day like other pupils. they rehearse or give performances in the evening. most of the team members rank among the best pupils in their school.

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

"Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Are My Best Teachers"

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 31, 1970)

in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's brilliant writing "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", shao chuang, party branch secretary of the hungchiao production brigade in szuhung county of kiangsu province and former technician of the farm machinery bureau in the huaiyin administrative region, wrote an article entitled "workers, peasants and soldiers are my best teachers". it tells of his experience in learning from workers, peasants and soldiers as he integrated with them and of remoulding his world outlook in the way indicated by chairman mao.

full text follows:

i am an intellectual trained in the old school. i re-studied chairman mao's brilliant writing "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" recently. my experience has helped me realize that intellectuals can thoroughly remould their world outlook and serve the people with whole-hearted devotion only if they accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly and persist in taking the road of integrating themselves with them, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. then they will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

my consciousness has been raised step by step in the process of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers. it is a process of going from lack of consciousness to consciousness.

i received training at the ministry of water conservancy and electric power in 1959. a "specialist" from a revisionist country once read out a "paper" on water conservancy construction in which he uttered this nonsense: "china is fifty to one hundred years behind other countries in arch construction." he even boasted that two professors in his country were the highest "authorities" in calculating arch stress. but, my classmate and i found their method of calculating very complicated and time-consuming, with results of dubious accuracy.

i wanted to find a simple method of calculation so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland. however, poisoned by the revisionist line that

"scientific research depends on reading", i closeted myself with books and data for more than two years and achieved nothing.

chairman mao teaches: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants." this brilliant teaching enlightened me. i began to go among the workers and peasants. i visited many construction sites and saw that the workers never used complicated methods for working things out. they designed and constructed arch structures of high quality on their own. how? i got an answer from studying chairman mao's works. chairman mao points out that many so-called intellectuals are in fact most ignorant, and sometimes workers and peasants know more than they do. i realized then although i had graduated from university, my book knowledge was far from complete and divorced from practice. the workers and peasants with rich practical experience know more. i would have to learn from them modestly and respectfully before i could achieve anything.

so i went to three construction sites, one after another, and worked shoulder to shoulder with the workers. i had long talks with veteran workers at 18 construction sites and learned much about practical calculations. guided by mao tsetung thought and helped by the workers, i analysed and condensed the large amount of mass experience and worked it up into a scientific method of calculation. the workers praised it as an easy, quick, accurate method. it requires only two hours to do the calculations for a 10-metre-span arch structure, whereas the old method of the two foreign professors takes two weeks.

so i took my first step in integrating with the workers and peasants, and enjoyed my success. but i failed to raise my gain to the level of revolutionizing my thinking. later events taught me how to deepen my understanding of chairman mao's great teachings.

i worked as a technician in the farm machinery bureau of the huaiyin administrative region in 1966. i proposed making a very powerful new pump which does away with iron pipes. this would be very useful for the locality. but i knew nothing about machine making and lacked data. once again, my head gave in to the revisionist line. i forgot to seek help from the workers and peasants, but went to nanking to hunt for blueprints. i made inquiries at some departments, without getting useful data. then i came back and studied chairman mao's teaching "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals." i went to the shuyang tractor repair shop and talked over my plan with the veteran workers. they warmly supported me. together we studied chairman mao's "on practice", and tried to draw blueprints. we failed at first, but kept at it till we succeeded. applying chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers helped me solve the problem of material. all this gave me a good lesson. i recognized that the workers had helped me not only in scientific research, but more important, educated me ideologically. the most vital thing to learn from the working class, i think, is their boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao and their high sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause.

with the help of the worker comrades, we successfully built the first new type of pumping station in kiangsu province within three months of hard work. this pumping station costs little, is powerful, and does away with iron pipes. the poor and lower-middle peasants like it.

i was transferred last august to the hungchiao brigade of the chemen people's commune, szuhung county, where i take part in farm work while doing party work. this is a step taken by the party organisation to give me further training and education. recalling my path of the past few years, i am determined to accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. i work with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village in carrying rice and bringing manure to the fields on a shoulder pole and have learnt farming from the peasants. the manual labour has washed away my high and mighty intellectual ways. the sweat of the poor and lower-middle peasants and mine mingle and our hearts draw together.

something happened last winter which gave me a profound education. our production brigade at that time was working to transform large tracts of non-irrigated land into paddy fields. in designing irrigation ditches, i rashly drew a line on the paper as the course for ditches, thinking that it was a small simple project and that my design offered a short-cut for bringing water to the fields. but the poor and lower-middle peasants proposed a different design in accordance with local conditions. comparing the two designs, the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out that my design had a shorter length but required several additional small culverts and aqueducts which would need cement and structural steel. their design required no more than the repair and lengthening of some existing irrigation ditches. they told me seriously: "whenever we do a job, we must not forget the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country and help to the people of the world. we should work hard and be frugal and save as much money as possible." these words are a practical lesson for me. this made me see the gap between the poor and lower-middle peasants and me and strengthened my recognition that i must remould my world outlook over a long period. i immediately criticized the pernicious influence which the revisionist line in education exerted on me and energetically supported the correct opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants. i pledged to learn from them modestly. i joined them in digging a 4-kilometre-long irrigation ditch and in building a 5.5-kilometre-long dyke in the bitter cold of winter. the work required only 5 percent of the money my design would have cost.

chairman mao teaches in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art": "intellectuals who want to integrate themselves with the masses, who want to serve the masses, must go through a process in which they and the masses come to know each other well. this process may, and certainly will, involve much pain and friction, but if you have the determination, you will be able to fulfil these requirements." my experience over the years has made me understand that on the road of intellectuals integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers, there are "refueling stations" but there is never a "terminus". therefore, i shall make further efforts to change my old ideology thoroughly, unreservedly, whole-heartedly and over a long period of time. i am determined to become a proletarian intellectual boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" Guides Chinese Medical Workers in Serving Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1970)

the great leader chairman mao's brilliant writing "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" is an all-illuminating beacon which guides chinese revolutionary intellectuals in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's brilliant "talks" chen chung-wei, orthopaedic surgeon of the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital, in an interview with hsinhua, related the profound inspiration he had drawn from this writing and his own experience in taking the road of integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers and in revolutionizing his thinking.

after graduation from a medical college in 1954 chen chung-wei went to work at the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and made every effort to prevent the medical workers from going among workers, peasants and soldiers and serving them. therefore chen chung-wei had little opportunity to go to factories and villages and to accept re-education from workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants during his first few years in the hospital. he later studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and drew great inspiration from it. he recognized that the two fundamental question of "whom to serve" and "how to serve" which chairman mao pointed to in his brilliant writing were important not only to writers and artists but to all revolutionaries. chen chung-wei was determined to throw himself into the great struggles of the worker-peasant masses, remould his thinking and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly.

during the high tide of the country-wide great leap forward in 1958, chen chung-wei went to a metallurgical plant and a flashlight factory where he joined the workers in foundry work and other manual labour and practised medicine, concentrating on treating hand injuries and how to prevent them. chen chung-wei was inspired by the enthusiasm of the working class for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. he felt that although he had had many years of schooling and acquired some medical skill there were many dirty bourgeois ideas in his mind. the workers' fine communist spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the revolution made him feel he could not measure up to them.

in the flashlight factory a veteran worker with amputated fingers said to chen chung-wei: "my hand was injured in the old society and not properly treated so two fingers had to be amputated. otherwise i could work better for socialism." his words were a profound lesson to chen chung-wei. he realized that first of all one must learn from the workers' fine qualities and feel as they feel. only in this way can one serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. he made up his mind to follow chairman mao's teachings in "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and remould his thinking and feelings and shift his stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

a worker whose right hand had been completely severed by a machine was brought to the no. 6 people's hospital on january 2, 1963. the usual practice of bourgeois "specialists" and

"authorities" in the past in treating such a case was to sew up and dress the wound and to provide him with an artifical hand.

but, when chen chung-wei saw the patient he recalled how the workers struggled to build socialism with their hands during the 1958 big leap forward. this was the hand of a worker and a hand for building socialism, he thought. he was determined to rejoin the hand and make it function. with the party's leadership he and other medical workers, with profound proletarian feelings for the working class, began to graft the severed hand. they gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and tossed overboard the foreign conventions of bourgeois medicine. they succeeded in rejoining the hand. this was an important achievement in chinese medical science and technique. it is the world's first successful example of grafting a human limb.

the party and people gave great encouragement and honour to chen chung-wei and the other medical workers who had performed the operation. in receiving them, premier chou en-lai encouraged them to make greater achievements in becoming both red and expert. comrade ko ching-shih, chairman mao's good student and first secretary of the then shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, urged them to persist in integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. but the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai did their best to peddle the sinister trash "technique first" and regarded the rejoining of the severed hand as solely a medical achievement. they bade the medical workers divorce themselves from the heat of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and undertake scientific research behind closed doors. when chen chung-wei asked to go to the countryside and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants after this successful operation, he was prevented by the capitalist roaders.

after the great proletarian cultural revolution started, chen chung-wei clearly saw that there was an acute struggle centred on what road medical workers should take. it was a struggle between the two classes and the two lines. the bright future for revolutionary medical workers was to adhere to chairman mao's teachings and go among the workers, peasants and soldiers. they should learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve them. but the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents strove to keep medical workers away from the workers, peasants and soldiers. they tried to mislead medical workers on to the evil revisionist road, in line with their criminal plot to restore capitalism.

chen chung-wei firmly applied to go to the villages to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he went to people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai in 1967. he studied mao tsetung thought with the poor and lower-middle peasants, worked with them in the fields and treated their ailments. he learned much from the poor and lower-middle peasants, who cherish boundless love for chairman mao and work industriously for the socialist revolution and construction. they told him how the working people had suffered in the old society and were happy in the new. relating the acute class struggle in the villages, they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's criminal attempt to restore capitalism.

all this deepened chen chung-wei's understanding of classes and class struggle. compared to the poor and lower-middle peasants, he felt that he still carried a great deal of muck in his mind. he was determined to remould his thinking seriously. so he made greater efforts to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and his ideas and

feelings kept getting closer to theirs. he joined them in sowing and reaping in summer, treated them, and cooked and washed for them. his mental outlook was transformed greatly.

when he went back to hospital, he often reminded himself: "the poor and lower-middle peasants devote all their efforts to the revolution. do i do the same?" he set strict demands on himself, and marched along the road of revolutionizing his thinking.

one day, a young poor peasant was not careful and his arm got caught in the belt of a machine in the commune. the arm was badly mangled, and it was a hard job to rejoin it. chen chung-wei remembered chairman mao's teaching that everybody should learn from norman bethune's "boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." chen chung-wei regarded the poor peasant's suffering as his own. he and other medical workers did a painstaking operation to graft the arm back. careful treatment and nursing resulted in success. this was warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in 1968, acting on chairman mao's great call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", a workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team went and settled in the no. 6 hospital. the workers led the medical workers in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work. this deepened the medical personnel's class feelings for the workers and peasants. under the guidance of the team, chen chung-wei and other medical workers made greater efforts in scientific research along the lines of chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they constantly made new achievements in the technique of grafting severed limbs. over the past few years they have performed more than 200 successful operations rejoining severed limbs for patients from shanghai and other places. this includes the grafting of severed arms, hands, palms, legs and fingers. they have made new contributions to china's medical science.

speaking about his new understanding, chen chung-wei said: "all these achievements have been attained under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. whenever we act in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, go to remould our world outlook among the workers, peasants and soldiers and handle our scalpels with deep feelings for them, we have unbounded strength."

the people of shanghai chose chen chung-wei as one of their delegates to attend the national day celeorations in peking last year. when he saw our great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum waving to the masses, he was deeply moved and he thought of the road he had traversed under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. he pledged that he would always follow chairman mao's instructions in taking the road of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and in serving them his whole life.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Province Builds Small Iron and Steel Plants by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 30, 1970)

east china's kiangsi province has developed small iron and steel enterprises by fully arousing the masses to rely on their own efforts, under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the province now has a number of small iron smelting and steel making furnaces which raise its productive capacity.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the province needed more iron and steel to meet its advancing industrial and agricultural production. the provincial revolutionary committee selected some counties and cities which have coal and iron resources, better industry and communications to build small iron and steel plants. fully arousing the masses to rely on their own strength, the committee has ensured that the plants were built with greater, faster, better and more economical results. within a short period of about four months, a number of small iron smelting and steel making furnaces, ore mines and coal pits have been built. these enterprises provide favourable conditions for the development of the province's iron and steel industry.

with fairly rich coal and iron resources scattered wide in the province, there are good natural conditions for developing the iron and steel industry. however, under the pressure of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, these resources were not utilized properly. the revolutionary masses held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism during the great proletarian cultural revolution and roundly criticized liu shao-chi's towering crimes in sabotaging the development of the province's iron and steel industry. this spurred the initiative of the masses to depend on themselves in building small iron and steel enterprises.

the masses were fully aroused to find ways and means to build these small iron and steel plants. starting with indigenous methods and then combining effective indigenous methods with modern ones, the plants were built with greater, faster, better and more economical results. based on a small iron works, the iron and steel plant of hsingkuo county was built after many difficulties were overcome. relying on themselves, the workers made the necessary equipment by indigenous methods. they soon built four small iron smelting furnaces which produce the pig iron needed by the county. all positive factors were mobilized to ensure the building of a 13-cubic-metre iron smelting furnace, a small electric arc furnace and four small ore mines in fenyi county in less than two months.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Replies to Questions of Correspondent of UAR Magazine "Al Mussawar"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1970)

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today made public a message written recently by samdech norodom sihanouk in reply to questions raised by sabry about magd, correspondent of the u.a.r. magazine "al mussawar". full text of the message follows:

mr. sabry about magd
"al mussawar" magazine
care of the cambodian embassy in the united arab republic
cairo

i have the honour to give my replies as follows.

the first question: without the massive armed intervention of the u.s. imperialist forces and saigon mercenaries in cambodia, the khmer people's national liberation army would have already taken phnom penh and the anti-popular fascist lon nol regime would have been finished. this shows that the invasion of my country by the u.s. imperialists and their saigon mercenaries who are turning cambodia into their colony have in fact reinforced the popularity of the national united front of kampuchea which has established its administration in a number of districts and cities with the enthusiastic support of all the patriots. we cannot underestimate the strength of the u.s. air force of intervention. in view of this strength, the liberation of phnom penh will be difficult but we shall eventually capture the cities from the countryside where the people are already with us.

the second question: a new geneva-type conference would only serve the interests of u.s. imperialism. the united states is the only one which violates the 1954 geneva agreements. the united states must respect these agreements and withdraw its armed forces from indo-china immediately, completely and unconditionally. that is the whole problem. the so-called pacifist powers or authorities which propose peace negotiations or conferences on indo-china are sheer hypocrites who attempt to help u.s. imperialism while denying the three indo-chinese peoples the right to self-determination and independence.

the third question: i beg the arab press which has always nobly supported the just cause of the khmer people to accept our very profound and fraternal gratitude and i beg it to convey our very sincere thanks to the american people, the american youth and the other peoples who support us and do us justice.

the fourth question: the struggle of the arab people and particularly the palestinian people against israeli zionism and u.s. imperialism is inseparable from the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples. it is a common question posed to all our peoples by u.s. imperialism which denies us the right

to be the master of and enjoy freedom in our respective countries. our arab brothers and our indo-chinese peoples are actually fighting on the same front. together they will triumph over their common enemies including zionism which differs in no way from the pawns advanced by the u.s. imperialists on the indo-chinese chess-board -- the reactionary regimes of phnom penh, saigon, vientiane and bangkok.

the fifth question: the u.s. imperialists and their allies realize that the gordian knot of the liberation of the southeast asian peoples and of their failure in this part of the world lies in indo-china. that is why they are bitterly and savagely opposing our three peoples, knowing that the liberation of indo-china will be extremely contagious to the rest of southeast asia and even the rest of asia and the third world. but the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples are resolved to drive the u.s. imperialists and all other imperialists and neo-colonialists out of indo-china.

with high and friendly consideration

n. sihanouk

may 22, 1970

JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Actively Serves US Imperialist Expansion of Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1970)

the reactionary sato government of japan, following the instruction of its master u.s. imperialism, recently mustered lackeys of u.s. imperialism in southeast asia to extend active service to u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. this fully revealed the ferocious features of japanese militarism in attempting further to have a hand in the situation in indo-china and make expansion abroad. the so-called "meeting of japanese ambassadors to southeast asian countries" held in hongkong on may 27 is an important step it has taken to carry out the intrigue.

this sinister meeting was convened by the reactionary sato government to carry out the intrigue plotted by the so-called "asian conference on cambodia" recently stage-managed by u.s. imperialism. the sinister meeting was presided over by japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi. and shinsaku hogen, deputy vice-foreign minister of japan, hurried to the meeting from tokyo bringing with him a "formula" worked out by japanese prime minister eisaku sato. a kyodo report disclosed that the set policy of the japanese government is to mobilize the puppets and lackeys of u.s. imperialism in asia "to work for the solution of the cambodian question" and give "assistance" to the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique in accordance with the spirit of the "asian conference". the sinister meeting also decided first of all to send hogen as a special envoy of japanese foreign minister to new delhi to "consult" the representatives of the puppet clique of "malaysia" and the fascist military regime of indonesia and then to "exert influence on the international control commission, the co-chairmen of the geneva conference and the united nations".

this shows that to fulfil its obligation laid down in the japan-u.s. joint communique to play the role of a gendarme in asia, japanese militarism together with lackeys of u.s. imperialism in southeast asia is carrying out nixon's policy of making "asians fight asians". this also shows that the japanese reactionaries are wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of cambodia.

the reactionary sato government of japan has been holding discussions with the cambodian rightist clique in tokyo, phnom penh and other places on the question of "aid". japanese finance minister fukuda and foreign minister aichi successively held secret meetings with sim var, "special envoy" of the cambodian rightist clique. on may 19, eisaku sato personally received sim var and expressed the willingness to cooperate with various countries to meet the demands of the cambodian rightist clique. sim var expressed deep gratitude to the "goodwill" shown by the japanese reactionaries towards the lon nol clique. it was reported that in japan over 10,000 tons of materials had been piled up on wharves awaiting shipment to cambodia.

the japanese reactionaries have been carrying out reckless activities in a vain attempt to give a helping hand to their master u.s. imperialism which is now in a desperate predicament following its invasion of cambodia and the expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. they sent out foreign minister aichi to play the "leading role" in the ugly show of "asian conference" in djakarta. upon his return to tokyo from djakarta on may 19, aichi immediately called on the u.s. ambassador to japan to make a briefing. at the meeting of the "japan-u.s. security consultative committee" held in tokyo not long ago, the japanese and u.s. reactionaries held discussions on cambodian issue. on may 28, eisaku sato personally exchanged views with the u.s. ambassador to japan on the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and the cambodian issue. on may 22, aichi went to djakarta once again to take part in the "southeast asian ministerial conference on economic development" to discuss the question of granting "aid" by japan to the u.s. imperialism's lackey regimes of phnom penh, saigon and vientiane. aichi also took the opportunity to negotiate with the representatives of the indonesian fascist military regime and the "malaysian" puppet clique on the activities of the "three-member ministerial commission" set up by the "asian conference". they also decided that their "special envoys" will meet in new delhi, india, on june 10 and 11, in an attempt to reactivate the international control commission. moreover, the reactionary sato government also expressed the willingness to provide the international control commission with funds, helicopters, motor cars and other logistics support.

while flagrantly taking a hand in the indo-chinese situation, the japanese reactionaries openly convened a "meeting of japanese ambassadors to southeast asian countries" in hongkong. they also sent masao yamada, chief of staff of the japanese ground force, and naokichi kidazawa, head of the foreign affairs committee of the liberal democratic party to taiwan to carry out vicious activities. they secretly exchanged views with the political mummy, the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, on the so-called "security system in the far east" so as to step up military collusion. all these are serious provocations against the 700 million chinese people.

great leader chairman mao has taught us: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure

and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction." the new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism now emerging throughout the world has forecasted that the doom of u.s. imperialism in its death-bed struggle will not be far off. the failure has been sealed for u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against indo-china. the same fate is in store for the scheme of the japanese reactionaries in their frantic attempt to take a hand in cambodia and carry out expansion in indo-china. whatever counter-revolutionary dual tactics the u.s. and japanese reactionaries may resort to, they cannot escape the inevitable destiny of extinction.

MAO'S MAY 20 STATEMENT

Mao Tsetung Thought Study Group in Ceylon Hails Solemn Statement of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 29, 1970)

a mao tsetung thought study group in colombo sent on may 23 a message to their chinese friends here hailing the solemn statement issued by the great leader chairman mao on may 20 in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the message said that the great revolutionary leader of the people of the world chairman mao tsetung issued a solemn statement at a time when the world revolution is daily developing and the hatred of the oppressed people and nations of the world is growing for u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. this is of immense importance and far-reaching influence to the oppressed people and nations the world over.

the message said: u.s. imperialism beset with difficulties at home and abroad and being defeated in its war of aggression against viet nam, has become more rabid and ferocious than ever. u.s. imperialism has shown its ferocious nature by engineering the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia, dispatching troops to invade cambodia and resuming the bombing of north viet nam. these atrocities committed by nixon, u.s. imperialist boss, can only arouse more furious and indomitable resistance from the three indo-chinese peoples.

the message said: no matter how the u.s. imperialists try to perpetuate their aggressive and provocative activities in other countries, they are bound to be defeated in the hands of the oppressed revolutionary masses. chairman mao said in his recent statement: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." no one can deny that the aggressive wars launched by the u.s. imperialists against other countries are completely unjust. the people's cause against the u.s. imperialists is entirely just. therefore, the just wars waged by the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, especially those by the people of indo-china against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs will definitely triumph. the u.s. imperialists can never escape punishment by justice.

the message said in conclusion that chairman mao's latest statement has further inspired the oppressed masses in the world who are suffering from the aggression by imperialism headed by the united states.

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Hails Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" broadcast on may 28 an article entitled "great call, great support and great encouragement", warmly hailing the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the article said: "at a time when the waves of struggle against u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and the expansion of its aggressive war against indo-china are sweeping the globe, chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world, issued on may 20, 1970, the solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. he makes the call: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this is a great call, a great support and a great encouragement exclamation the statement rallies the people of all countries to rise up and launch a still fiercer struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

the article said: "chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement brought infinite excitement to the revolutionary thai people who are waging armed struggle against u.s. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous thanom-praphas clique. it is a great support to our revolutionary struggle and has given us immeasurable great encouragement, enhanced tremendously the strength of the people's liberation army and the revolutionary people, and promoted our firm fighting will."

the article said: "chairman mao tsetung's statement brilliantly points out: 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.' 'innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.'

"at present, u.s. imperialism, the ferocious enemy of the people of the world in its efforts to carry out aggression against, massacre and enslave the people of various countries, finds itself besieged ring upon ring by the people of the world. wherever the claws of u.s. imperialist aggressors reach, the flames of revolution rage furiously. in cambodia, u.s. imperialism instigated the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage the coup d'etat and flagrantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia in an attempt to occupy it and turn it into a military base, thus expanding its aggressive war to the whole of indo-china. but the cambodian people, the laotian people, the vietnamese people, the american people and the people of the whole world have risen up indignantly to oppose u.s. imperialism which is submerged in the sea of vigorous revolutionary movement of the world's people."

the article said: "by aggression against our country and criminal suppression of our people u.s. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people. however, none of its aggressive military bases, marauder troops, modern weapons or the reactionary troops of its lackey the thanom-praphas clique, can stamp out the revolutionary spirit of the thai people."

it said: "the struggle of the thailand people in the past has proved that u.s. imperialism and the traitorous thanom-praphas clique which are armed to the teeth are in essence paper tigers. their armed suppression and political deception show that they are very afraid of our people. the armed struggle of us thai people has been constantly strengthened and developed and scored a series of brilliant victories. the thai people's liberation army has increasingly grown in strength and the people's revolutionary political power has been set up in many places.

these developments and splendid victories have been brought about owing to the leadership of the communist party of thailand which follows the correct revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung. they have been brought about because our people's armed struggle is a patriotic struggle for independence and democracy and is a just struggle."

in conclusion, the article said: "with the great call, great support and great encouragement of chairman mao tsetung, the revolutionary people of thailand are firmly convinced that the day of victory for revolution is not far off. we, determined and confident, will respond to the call of chairman mao tsetung with practical actions and resolutely follow the statement of the communist party of thailand to unite more closely with the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese people, to fight shoulder to shoulder with them and to support one another with all efforts for the purpose of defeating the u.s. aggressor and its lackeys. under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, we will grasp the guns firmly in our hands and concentrate the hatred for the enemy on the muzzle of gun, fiercely attacking the u.s.-thanom clique and persisting in protracted people's war. let us resolutely follow chairman mao tsetung's wise teaching: 'dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country'. we will certainly be able to drive the u.s. aggressors out of thailand, overthrow the traitorous and reactionary rule of the thanom clique, their lackey, and win final victory."

AAJA Secretariat Warmly Hails, Resolutely Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1970)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association in a statement warmly hailed and resolutely supported the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

the statement said: "standing high and having the deepest and broadest vision far beyond the horizons of the earth's continents and oceans, chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the oppressed people of the world, has once again, in his recent solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, tremendously boosted their morale and given them the greatest encouragement in their revolutionary wars and struggles. chairman mao's epoch-making statement is a powerful ideological weapon that should be grasped by the oppressed people throughout the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. in the name of all the revolutionary afro-asian journalists, the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association warmly hails and resolutely supports chairman mao's solemn statement."

the statement warmly acclaims chairman mao's following wise dictum: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the statement said that chairman mao has pointed out the irresistible main trend in the world history giving infinite inspiration to the world people in their revolutionary struggle.

the people of the world, the statement added, must continuously use people's revolutionary wars to defeat u.s. imperialists' wars of aggression.

the statement said: "chairman mao's historic statement will highly enhance the world people's conscious awakening to the excellent situation prevailing in the world today, with its new historic characteristics and the mighty revolutionary power latent in the people. through their practice in revolutionary struggles, the world people will further realize the great truth that 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind.' this wise teaching of chairman mao's has strengthened the confidence of the revolutionary people who will strive to win new victories more courageously."

the statement said: "the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia who are militantly persevering in the people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, have proved with their brilliant achievements the universal truth of the thesis of chairman mao, namely, 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' oppressed afro-asian and other people of the world will take the example of the valiant small indo-chinese nations -- resolutely to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end in accordance with the truth and wisdom in this thesis of chairman mao's. then the whole world will certainly belong to the people."

in conclusion, the statement said: "for us revolutionary afro-asian journalists who uphold the banner of anti-imperialism and revolution, our profound conviction is that the struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will certainly be linked with more and more vigorous armed struggle against u.s. imperialism and its wars of aggression. the day is not far off when u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reaction will crumble before the people of the whole world."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Amateur Art Ensemble Concludes China Performance Tour

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 30, 1970)

a grand closing ceremony marking the conclusion of the china performance tour of the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam was held here yesterday evening under the sponsorship of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-viet nam friendship association and the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

wei kuo-ching, liu chung-kuei, chiao hung-kuang and other leading members of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. units stationed in kwangsi, attended the closing ceremony and performance.

during the interval, wei kuo-ching and other comrades met pham dinh sau, leader, ho thi lien and vinh an, deputy leaders, and principal artists of the ensemble and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

at the end of the performance, wei kuo-ching and other comrades mounted the stage and shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success.

present at the closing ceremony were tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, who is accompanying the ensemble, and le guang nhan, vietnamese consul-general in nanning.

speeches full of friendship were made by comrade liu chung-kuei and ensemble leader pham dinh sau at the ceremony.

liu chung-kuei said: "the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam, bringing with it the profound friendship of the people of the native place of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, and the profound friendship of the entire vietnamese people, has won tremendous successes in its friendly performance tour of peking, wuhan, changsha, kueilin and nanning for more than a month.

"your performances have further consolidated and developed the militant unity and revolutionary friendship established on the basis of proletarian internationalism between the people of china and viet nam."

liu chung-kuei highly praised the great victories won by the heroic vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said:

"our great leader chairman mao on may 20 issued the solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' the 700 million chinese people will certainly follow chairman mao's teachings, and with concrete action support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and other countries of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and resolutely unite with the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, fight alongside them and win victory together with them."

In his speech Pham Dinh Sau said: "We are very glad to have the opportunity to come to China for friendly performances, thus contributing to strengthening the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people of Viet Nam and China."

He described Chairman Mao's solemn statement, which he and other members of the ensemble had heard during their visit to Shaoshan, as a tremendous inspiration and powerful support to the people of Viet Nam and the rest of Indo-China and progressive mankind and at the same time a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

"U.S. imperialism, being hit hard by the people of the three countries of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, is putting up a death-bed struggle," Pham Dinh Sau pointed out. "We are determined to carry out the sacred will of President Ho Chi Minh, persist in and press ahead with the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, liberate the South, defend the North and then re-unify the fatherland so as to contribute to the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese countries against U.S. imperialism."

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Force Commander-in-Chief Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1970)

Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, commander-in-chief of the Pakistan air force, his wife and three other Pakistan guests, arrived in Peking by special plane this morning. They have come for a friendly visit at the invitation of Wu Fa-hsien, commander of the air force of the Chinese people's liberation army.

Warmly welcoming the guests at the airport were Wu Fa-hsien, commander, and Kuang Jen-nung, deputy-commander, of the air force of the Chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned including Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang, Liang Pu, Hu Ping, Yuan Hua-ping, Wu Chung, Ting Kuo-yu, Yang Kung-su, Wu Hsiao-ta, Chen Sui-chi and Niu Hsiu-chen as well as more than 1,000 P.L.A. air force commanders and fighters and militiamen in the Chinese capital. Today the Peking airport was alive with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China and Pakistan. Red flags flew over the airport and the welcoming crowd carried streamers inscribed with "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Pakistan exclamation" "Long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

When the guests went around to meet the welcomers in the company of air force commander Wu Fa-hsien, people repeatedly shouted: "Warm welcome to air marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, commander-in-chief of Pakistan air force exclamation" "Firm support to the Pakistan people's struggle for national independence and against foreign aggression exclamation" "Firm support to the Kashmir people's struggle for the right to national self-determination exclamation" "Firm support to the Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialism exclamation" "Long live the unity of the Afro-Asian peoples exclamation" and "Down with imperialism exclamation"

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, was at the airport.

also present were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military attache, and other members of the pakistan embassy in peking, and military attaches of some other countries in china.

chu kai-yin, deputy-director of the foreign affairs bureau under the chinese ministry of national defence, m.a. jafri, minister, and group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking, who had gone to shanghai especially to meet the guests, arrived in peking on board the same plane.

air marshal abdul rahim khan and his party arrived in shanghai yesterday. they were given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, including liu wen-hsueh, cheng kang, chen shih-fa and feng kuo-chu.

Wu Fa-hsien Gives Banquet in Honor of Pakistan Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1970)

wu fa-hsien, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force.

commander wu fa-hsien and air marshal abdul rahim khan spoke at the banquet which was marked by friendship between the people and armies of china and pakistan.

on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, wu fa-hsien expressed warm welcome to air marshal abdul rahim khan who had come to china for a friendly visit.

wu fa-hsien said: china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. in recent years, the friendship between china and pakistan has been constantly consolidated and developed, and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two armies have also developed accordingly. the smooth development of the friendly relations between china and pakistan is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

he went on to say: the pakistan people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and expansionism. the pakistan government and people have pursued a foreign policy of independence and persisted in safeguarding state sovereignty and national dignity and in opposing foreign aggression and interference. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army firmly support the pakistan people and army in their just struggle to oppose foreign interference and safeguard state sovereignty and firmly support the kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination.

wu fa-hsien pointed out: the present international situation is excellent. the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world are developing vigorously. in order to save itself from defeat in viet nam and laos, u.s. imperialism engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, brazenly dispatched its troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam. the u.s. imperialist aggression and expansion have evoked the indignant resistance of the three indo-chinese peoples. the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is now developing with the force of a thunderbolt, and the situation is getting better and better. our great leader chairman mao has recently issued the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" in which he points out: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." wu fa-hsien concluded his speech by saying: tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are determined to respond to chairman mao's fighting call and to firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end, firmly support the palestinian people and the arab people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, and firmly support the peoples of the world in carrying the revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys through to the end exclamation

in his speech, air marshal abdul rahim khan said: the friendship between the people of pakistan and china is founded on mutuality of our interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. this friendship will grow from strength to strength and prove a powerful force in the cause of peace and stability in asia.

he said: we are pledged to the people of jammu and kashmir that they be given the right of self-determination. the people of pakistan are gratified at the firm and consistent support that the people's republic of china has given to the cause of the kashmiri people.

he said: we believe that the people's republic of china is fully entitled in her own right to play a leading role in the affairs of the world. we categorically reject the myth of "two chinas".

air marshal abdul rahim khan said: pakistan firmly supports the arab peoples' demand that israel must at once vacate all arab territories she has occupied by aggression. pakistan supports the legitimate rights of the people of palestine, stands by the people in southeast asia, and is concerned over developments in cambodia.

he said: under the inspiring guidance of your great leader chairman mao, the chinese people have achieved spectacular progress. the launching of china's first man-made satellite on 24th april this year is a resounding success china has achieved in the field of science. we as fellow asians feel proud and we wish the people of china greater success, progress and prosperity.

he said: the people of pakistan will always remember with deep gratitude the resolute support given by the people's republic of china at the time of our national peril when india

launched an aggression against pakistan in 1965. during those critical days in our national existence not only did we defeat a treacherous enemy but also found a true friend.

in conclusion, he said: provided pakistan and china are united, we are certainly able to defeat imperialism and thus set an example for the people of asia.

attending the banquet were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, m.a. jafri, minister, group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military attache, and other members of the pakistan embassy in china.

present were leading members of the general political department, the general logistics department, the air force and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned including huang chih-yung, wang hsi-ke, wang hui-chiu, han nien-lung, li chiang, kuang jen-nung, liang pu, hu ping, yuan hua-ping, wu chung, ting kuo-yu, yang kung-su, wu hsiao-ta, chen sui-chi and niu hsiu-chen, and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

military attaches of some other countries were also present.

before the banquet, commander wu fa-hsien received air marshal abdul rahim khan and other pakistan guests and had a friendly talk with them.

US

American People Rise in Struggle Against Nixon Administration's Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1970)

faced with the american people's powerful movement against his dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, chieftain of u.s. imperialism nixon who has been bruised and battered has resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a big way, according to reports from washington.

while continuing to suppress the revolutionary mass movement, he vainly tried to pacify the people's wrath by political deception. but the awakening american people who fear no fascist suppression and refuse to be taken in by cajolery, are persisting in their struggle unremittingly.

nixon addressed a mass rally at the university of tennessee in knoxville, tennessee yesterday. during his 15-minute speech, he was again and again interrupted and his voice was drowned by the shouting of slogans from the angry masses. "we don't want nixon's war exclamation" and "thou shalt not kill" resounded in the stadium on the campus where he was speaking. the rally was held by an "evangelist", an old friend of nixon, and its aim was to calm down the strong indignation of the american students and people at his war of aggression in cambodia. but the rally was turned into a site of mass protest against nixon's war of aggression in cambodia.

during his speech, nixon who had only recently murdered american student demonstrators and people and whose hands are still dripping with blood, put on a smiling face, saying "i respect those who disagree with me". but nice-sounding words

cannot cover up sanguinary facts. it was precisely this nixon who "respected" different views by using "rifles and bayonets to replace text-books" and by calling out national guardsmen to suppress demonstrators with tear-gas bombs. students of kent state university and jaccson state college were killed, hundreds of students were injured and thousands of students were imprisoned exclamation from this bloody lesson, the american students have seen clearly nixon's true features as a butcher.

in his speech, nixon changed his ferocious features all of a sudden and lavished compliments on the u.s. students whom he had vilified as "bums", saying that "it is a generation that is not the lost generation that some americans think. it isn't the beat generation. it isn't the beat-up generation. it can be and will become the great young generation." in fact, "some americans" as mentioned by nixon are the very handful of people including him exclamation with a view to defending the imperialist system and their interests and seeing that the american youth have awakened and embarked on revolution and are not going to "succeed" to their "cause", this handful of "americans" revile them as "beat", "beat-up", and "bums". this precisely reflects their gloomy feeling of being "beat" and "beat-up". it is true that the american youth "will become the great young generation" and they will unite and fight with other american people to bury the fascist rule in the united states ultimately exclamation in pursuing its reactionary policies at home and abroad, the u.s. imperialists have all the time resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of fascist repression and political deception. having slain american students and others, nixon tried to woo the people by flattery. an unmistakable murderer with his hands still dripping with the blood of the people tried to pass himself off as a buddha exclamation but the students and the broad masses of the american people refuse to be taken in. they are continuing their fight and waging a head-on struggle against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the nixon administration.

the day when nixon delivered his speech, students in ohio state university held another protest meeting in defiance of the armed intimidation by the reactionary authorities. the students fought with rocks and bottles against the reactionary troops and police who came to wreck the meeting.

meanwhile, the black people in melbourne, florida, have been waging a raging struggle against violent repression for three days beginning may 26. the frightened reactionary authorities hurriedly called out the police to seal off the block on which the black people converged. the black people rose in vigorous resistance in which they angrily overturned passing cars and waged a protracted fight with the reactionary police with rocks, bottles and self-made firebombs. it was reported that the explosion of fire-bombs and gunfire lasted for five hours from the night of may 27 to early morning may 28.

according to announcements made by students of many schools, they will organize new large-scale demonstrations in a number of major cities on may 30 to further protest against the nixon administration's reactionary policies of committing aggression on cambodia and repressing the people with violence at home. the nixon administration has fallen into the sea of the american revolutionary mass movement. whatever counter-revolutionary tactics nixon might resort to, be it fascist repression or political deception, it is beyond any doubt that "the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the united states will inevitably be defeated."

American Workers Launch New Wave of Struggle against Oppression and Exploitation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1970)

the american working class is launching a new wave of struggle against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, according to washington reports.

breaking through the various kinds of obstruction and sabotage of the monopoly capitalist groups, the broad masses of workers have persisted in their strike struggle. in many places, the striking workers fought heroically with the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them. the workers' struggle, echoing with the unprecedented revolutionary struggle of the american people against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia, deals a head-on blow at the nixon administration.

april and may witnessed an upsurge of strikes the number of which and that of workers involved far surpassed any year in the 1960's. more than 100,000 truck drivers all over the country persisted in their strike for more than a month since early april. 15,000 building workers in kansas city were on strike for one and a half months, paralysing many construction projects in the city. 2,000 shipbuilders struck at the bath iron works in maine late last month for the first time in 13 years. from mid-april to mid-may, tens of thousands of teachers in los angeles were on strike. boston teachers walked out on may 1. bus drivers, firemen and trash collectors and all other service workers in san diego, california, were on strike. strikes were also held separately by sanitation workers in washington, seattle and charlotte. workers of many other trades also held a succession of strikes.

the u.s. "federal mediation and conciliation service" admitted that on may 13 alone there were 391 strikes of which 166 were held by construction workers. the "time" magazine of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class said in alarm: "'strike, strike, strike exclamation exclamation exclamation' that angry chant ... typified the spirit of radical protest in the depressed 1930's." now, the weekly continued, "it is echoing" again in the 1970's.

the recent strike movement involved a number of important industries and the transport department, thus dealing a heavy blow to u.s. monopoly capital. as a result of the prolonged strike of truck drivers, 1.5 million tons of steel piled up in the steel plants by mid-may as trucking is the principal means of transport in that industry. work in the factories of many other trades was also held up by the delay in the supply of raw materials and parts. according to statistics, 500,000 workers were idle because of the shortage of raw materials and parts and industrial production in the country was seriously affected. the supply of vegetables and fruits in new york and other big cities was also seriously affected as a result of the drivers' strike.

400 pilots, engineers and stewardesses of world airways in california which is chartered for military transportation between the united states and asia also went on strike, dealing a blow to the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression.

in face of the daily mounting workers' movement, the nixon administration flagrantly called out large numbers of reactionary troops and police for fascist suppression. but the undaunted strikers took up arms to fight back in self-defence. on april 29, the reactionary authorities of ohio state called out

4,100 national guardsmen to suppress the struggle of the truck drivers and outrageously declared a "state of emergency" in the northeastern and southwestern parts of the state. but the drivers refused to be cowed. they took up rifles and shot-guns to fight back heroically. the reactionary governor of the state cried in alarm that an "open war" had broken out on the highway. it was reported that in more than two thirds of the 88 districts of ohio state, truck drivers heroically resisted suppression with guns, bombs and other means.

in many cities of other states, truck drivers also fought fiercely with the reactionary troops and police. on may 3, 300 striking workers in missouri state fought bravely with stones and bricks against the police. truck drivers in the states of california, missouri and illinois also took up arms resolutely to resist the fascist suppression by the reactionary authorities.

the policy of aggression and war pursued by u.s. imperialism over a long period of time has brought grave calamities to the american working people. with soaring prices and unprecedentedly heavy taxes at home, the working people have been daily impoverished. this has led to the upsurge of the american working class struggle against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital. what is worth noting is the fact that while fighting against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, the american workers are participating more and more in the political struggle against the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression. more than 100,000 workers of all trades and students staged an impressive demonstration in new york city recently to protest against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia. workers in many places also held meetings and issued statements to protest against the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration. the further upsurge of the american workers' movement is bound to deal a heavier blow to the nixon administration.

US INVOLVEMENT IN INDOCHINA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article Denounces US Imperialism for Expansion of Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "another grave step taken by u.s. imperialism in expanding its aggressive war in indo-china". it reads as follows:

after flagrantly dispatching large numbers of troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism recently has sent its aggressor troops and the south viet nam puppet troops and still more thai mercenaries to intrude into laos on a large scale. this is another grave step taken by u.s. imperialism in enlarging its war in indo-china. the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement on may 22, sternly denouncing the criminal savage aggression by the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys. the chinese people firmly support the solemn stand of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front and the just struggle of the patriotic laotian armed forces and people against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the nixon administration has a guilty conscience like a thief. it claimed at one time that "there are no american

ground combat troops in laos", and at another it went back on its words, admitting that there were "occasions" on which "u.s. and south vietnamese (puppet) forces have penetrated laos". but it argued falsely that the united states had done this in "protective reaction". such clumsy tricks of the nixon administration can deceive no one.

"protective reaction" indeed exclamation it is an out-and-out pretext of u.s. imperialism to expand its aggressive war. isn't it true that the nixon administration's dispatch of large numbers of troops to invade cambodia and resumption of the bombing of north viet nam have also been described as "protective reaction"? u.s. imperialism has always described aggression as "protection". this is sheer gangster language exclamation

u.s. imperialism had begun a long time ago to send so-called "special forces" and large numbers of "military advisers" to laos to attack the laotian liberated areas together with the laotian rightist troops and thai accomplice troops; it has unceasingly sent its aircraft to wantonly bomb the laotian liberated areas. now, it has directly dispatched u.s. troops and large numbers of south vietnamese puppet troops to invade laos, thus expanding the aggressive war in laos and the whole of indo-china. while taking the field itself, u.s. imperialism is plotting to instigate the thai reactionaries and the pak jung hi puppet clique to send troops to take part in the aggressive war against cambodia; it is feverishly enlisting the service of japanese militarism and the indonesian reactionaries in its aggressive war in indo-china. this is an attempt to realize its vicious scheme of "using asians to fight asians".

in indo-china, u.s. imperialism is acting like a desperate losing gambler. unable to win in viet nam and laos, it expanded the war to cambodia; still unable to win in cambodia, it further expanded the aggression against laos. failing to win in indo-china with its own troops, it turned to depend on its puppets and lackeys; but as the latter are useless, it was forced to take the field itself once again and at the same time mustered still more of its puppets and lackeys to fight by its side. u.s. imperialism looks rampant and ferocious, but in essence it is panic-striken and making a last-ditch struggle. this has fully revealed its paper-tiger nature.

the great leader chairman mao in his solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism has pointed out: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

at present, the situation of the three indo-chinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is getting better and better. the heroic cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, undaunted by brute force, are victoriously unfolding a people's war; they are pounding vigorously at the invading u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and have liberated a large part of their country. in co-ordination with the armed struggle of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, the heroic people of laos and south viet nam have

continuously launched new offensives against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs recently, dealing hammer blows to the u.s. aggressors. confronted with the iron bastion of the three united and fighting indo-chinese peoples, u.s. imperialism has been badly battered. we are convinced that so long as the laotian people persist in a protracted people's war, closely unite with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, support one another and fight together, then no matter how u.s. imperialism tries, whether by directly sending its own troops to expand its war of aggression or by enlisting the service of its accomplices and lackeys, it will never be able to save itself and its running dogs from their fate of complete defeat.

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US WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

So-called "Withdrawal of Troops" May Be Viewed Thus

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao June 5, 1970)

US imperialism fails to win the fight in Cambodia. It is even more strongly opposed by the people at home and even more strongly condemned by the whole world. Now it is spreading the propaganda that American forces are to be withdrawn from Cambodia.

Does it really want to withdraw American forces from Cambodia, or pretend to? That is one question. It wants to withdraw, but can it? That is another question.

Whether it withdraws all its ground forces from Cambodia and leaves behind "air support," "logistic support" and "military advisers," or whether it does not withdraw all its ground forces, and whether it can or cannot carry out the withdrawal, two facts have not changed.

First, it has expanded the war of aggression against Indochina and prolonged the war of aggression, and secretly plans to remain indefinitely in Indochina, including Cambodia, and to turn the whole of Indochina into its anti-China, anti-communist, anti-people, and counter-revolutionary base. This fact has not changed.

Second, since it has expanded the war of aggression against Indochina, its feet of clay are sunk deep in the quagmire of Indochina and it will not be able to extricate them. Since the noose is already round its neck, it cannot untie it, and the noose will be tightened more and more.

It is free to get into the quagmire and the noose, but is not free to get out.

The feet of clay are sunk deeply and the noose is tightened. This is the other unchanged fact.

The so-called "Nixon Doctrine" or "new Asian policy" is a policy of using "Asians to fight Asians." That is what Nixon is promoting in Indochina. Lon Nol's troops, the Saigon puppet army, the reactionary forces of Laos, and Thanom's troops are all tools of the "Nixon Doctrine." They are all scapegoats in the US imperialist war of aggression.

Aggression by US imperialism is the essence. Whether American troops are used for fighting the Asians or Asians are used for fighting Asians is the strategy it will have to adopt. Whichever strategy US imperialism adopts will not alter the essence of its aggression. The so-called withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia may be viewed thus.

However, the so-called "Nixon Doctrine" is really a poor strategy. In his plight Nixon thinks it is a panacea. Facts of the Indochina war have already shown and are continuing to show that this panacea is really a killing poison.

Take a look at today's war report. In less than two months the people's army of South Vietnam has disposed of more than 20,000 American troops plus tens of thousands of puppet troops and their criminal accomplices. How many more 20,000 men have the American forces of aggression got? How brilliant the victory is! Not only the people's army of South Vietnam has won, but the Liberation Army of Cambodia and the Liberation Army of Laos have also won a big victory! The people of the three Indochina countries have won a big victory. Not only the people of the three Indochina countries have won, but the guerrillas in the border area of Thailand and Malaya are also beating the enemy. They will fight on ruthlessly and enduringly, so that in the end the so-called "direct intervention" and "Asians fight Asians" of US imperialism will both go to hell!

US imperialism is doomed to defeat in Indochina and on a worldwide scale. It is doomed to extinction. Some fools are willing to die with it, and these are none other than the Thanom clique of Thailand and their like. Thanom wants to send "volunteers." That, says the "Voice of the People" of Thailand, will be like moths flying into the fire.

It is really like moths flying into the fire. The people's armed forces of Thailand have already declared to fight side by side with the people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, and to deal shattering blows at the reactionary regime which would faithfully serve its American master. Thanom's stage is in danger of collapse! (Shih Chün-yü)

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ART AND LITERATURE

Fierce Struggle Between Two World Outlooks

- A study of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" is a great program for reforming the world, literature and art, and people's world outlook in accordance with the image of the Communist Party, according to the following article.

The article attacks Chou Yang and his friends, whom it calls "agents in the art and literary world of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i," for their opposition to Mao's "proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art."

The article also calls for the formation of a "grand army of literature and art of the proletariat" to propagate Mao's thoughts.--SCMP Ed.

Our era is a new era in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great standard and workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters. The proletariat, shouldering the great historical mission of utterly destroying the old world and liberating all mankind, is reforming the whole world according to its own world outlook.

The bourgeoisie, unwilling to make their exit from the stage of history, are stubbornly opposing the proletarian world outlook with their own world outlook. A fierce struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks has been going on for more than a century since the birth of Marxism.

The great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" (hereinunder referred to briefly as the "Talks"), published in 1942, is a great program for reforming the world, literature and art, and people's world outlook in accordance with the appearance of the vanguards of the proletariat.

The "quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, agents in literary and art circles of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, are representatives of the bourgeoisie who infiltrated the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat. For a long time they madly promoted a counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art that was diametrically opposed to the "Talks," doing everything they could to reform the world in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao seriously warned Chou Yang and company long ago: "Your principles won't do. The proletariat will not tolerate you. To agree with you means in effect to agree with the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, which will place the Party and the State in danger of being destroyed. Whom can we follow? We can only reform the Party and the world in accordance with the appearance of the vanguards of the proletariat."

The struggle between the proletariat and the "quartet" of Chou Yang is a life-or-death political struggle, a struggle between the two world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the realm of literature and art.

Focal Point of Struggle Between Two World Outlooks

Who are the creators of history? Who are the masters of our era? These questions have always been the focal point of the prolonged struggle in the political, ideological, and cultural domains between the proletarian world outlook and that of the bourgeoisie, and between Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the one hand and opportunism of all colors and shapes on the other. The struggle of the fundamental orientation, for whom should literature and art be created, is a reflection of such struggle in the domain of literature and art.

Chairman Mao points out clearly in the "Talks": "Our literature and art is all for the masses, first of all for workers, peasants and soldiers. It is created for workers, peasants and soldiers and used by them." To serve or not to serve workers, peasants and soldiers is the criterion by which the world outlook and political stand of all may be examined. It is also the watershed by which we divide revolutionary literature and art from all counter-revolutionary literature and art.

In their counter-revolutionary life of several decades, Chou Yang's "quartet" have persistently opposed workers, peasants and soldiers becoming the masters of the political stage and the literary and art stage.

Since they put forward the reactionary slogan of "national defense literature" in the thirties, Chou Yang and company have always pointed the spearhead at the worker-peasant masses. When they attacked Lu Hsün's proletarian slogan, "Popular literature of national revolutionary war," they openly cried, "To think that the literature of the toiling masses alone is national revolutionary literature is, needless to say, harmful sectarianism and closed-doorism." To stand together with the "toiling masses" is "sectarianism"! That is Chou Yang's reactionary logic, with its counter-revolutionary fierce mien of utter hostility toward the worker-peasant masses. Well, to which sect or school did Chou Yang and company belong? To answer this question, it is enough to take a single look at Hsia Yen's Sai Chin Hua--a representative work of "national defense literature." This big poisonous weed distorted and cursed the I-ho-t'uan peasants revolutionary struggle by all means, defended the imperialists and the decadent, traitorous Manchu dynasty, and lauded to the skies Sai Chin Hua, a traitorous whore who hated workers and peasants, betrayed the motherland and sold out her own soul. Chou Yang and company belonged to the Sai Chin Hua school, which included die-hard big landlords and big bourgeois, the traitors and capitulationists represented by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, and the reactionaries who exploited and oppressed workers and peasants.

During the anti-Japanese war, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng produced in areas controlled by Chiang Kai-shek a large quantity of pro-Chiang, anti-communist poisonous weeds. Their "national defense literature" further revealed its true face as the literature of the Kuomintang. Unlike them, Chou Yang sneaked into Yenan, the holy land of the revolution. There he raised the black flag of "exposure literature," yelling rabidly "not to tolerate darkness" and viciously attacking the liberated areas where workers, peasants and soldiers were masters of the house. With Chou Yang in the lead, Wang Shih-wei's Wild Lily and other big poisonous weeds came out one after another, launching frenzied attacks against the Communist Party and the worker-peasant regime. Chairman Mao points out in the "Talks": "In the period of reaction bourgeois writers depicted the revolutionary masses as violent mobsters and themselves as holy men. Light became darkness and vice versa." Chou Yang and company were exactly the counter-revolutionary writers who called light darkness and vice versa.

In the early days of the nationwide liberation, they put foward the reactionary idea of the so-called "united front literature." What they called "united front" was in fact a counter-revolutionary alliance of all

exploiting classes. They would put the traitorous Emperor Kuang Hsü, the knave Wu Hsün who betrayed the workers and peasants, and the ideology of all exploiting classes in the "united front." But they would not have workers, peasants and soldiers. The "united front literature" of Chou Yang and company was counter-revolutionary literature by which the landlords and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the worker-peasant-soldier masses on the literary and art stage.

Late in the fifties and early in the sixties Chou Yang took over Soviet revisionist Khrushchev's stock-in-trade of "whole people state" and "whole people Party," and put forward the slogan of "whole people literature and art"--a programmatic slogan of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art. It was a continuation of "national defense literature" and "united front literature," and a total reaction to the "Talks." This slogan openly changed the proletarian literary and art direction of serving workers, peasants and soldiers. Its political thought was "dying out of class struggle," its philosophy was "combining two into one," and its basic object was to serve renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's political line of restoration of capitalism.

During the period of democratic revolution Chou Yang and his "quartet" opposed the ascension of workers, peasants and soldiers onto the literary and art stage as its master. Their object was to oppose workers, peasants and soldiers becoming masters of the political stage. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, their object of opposing workers,peasants and soldiers becoming the masters of the literary and art stage was to overthrow them as masters of the political stage.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that makes world history." The world belongs to the workers, peasants and soldiers. So must literature and art.

However, from "national defense literature" to "whole people literature and art" Chou Yang and company have repeated a lie hundreds and thousands of times, as if the masters of history were not the workers, peasants and soldiers, but a handful of scum of history such as Sai Chin Hua, Kuang Hsü, Wu Hsün, Chiang Kai-shek, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like. So, in the eyes of Chou Yang and company, the era belonged to them and so did literature and art.

This is the basic difference between the two world outlooks, two conceptions of history, and two conceptions of literature and art of the two classes. It is a struggle between two basically opposite directions. We must thoroughly criticize the bourgeois direction and firmly and unwaveringly advance along the bright road of serving workers, peasants and soldiers.

Class Struggle and Literary and Art Revolution

The philosophical basis of the proletarian world outlook is dialectical materialism. The communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle. Like all representatives of the declining classes, the "quartet" dreaded revolutionary dialectics and feared that the proletariat might use this sharp philosophical weapon for exposing the contradictions of the old society and, through struggle, ultimately overthrow the old world and create a new world.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao has creatively developed a unified cosmic view of the proletariat, solved with genius the problem of relations between literary struggle and political struggle, profoundly expounded the basic law of the development of literature and art, and put forward the great strategic idea that in the course of political revolution the proletariat must carry out thorough revolution in literature and art, opening a triumphant route for the literary and art movement of the proletariat.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly and definitively points out: "Literature and art is an adjunct to politics, but in turn exercises great influence on politics." "Revolutionary ideological struggle and literary and art struggle must be subservient to political struggle."

Chou Yang and his "quartet" have consistently concealed the political nature of literary and art struggle, abolished revolutionary ideological struggle, obliterated the essential difference between the revolutionary new literature and art and the reactionary old literature and art, and sabotaged and obstructed the proletarian revolution in literature and art, so as to attain their criminal object of covering the bourgeoisie in their attack against the proletariat and putting into effect a bourgeois dictatorship in the realm of literature and art.

Chou Yang declared more than once: "Academic questions must be strictly separated from political questions. If they are not kept separate, it will be impossible to develop academic and ideological argument. How then can we bring prosperity to socialist literature and art?" Such a doctrine of "strict separation" of literature and art from politics is Trotsky's counter-revolutionary "dualism" which Chairman Mao has deeply criticized in his "Talks."

The basic principles of Marxism tell that all class struggle is political struggle. The class struggle on the literary and art front is of course no exception. To seize power it is necessary first to win over people, and to win over people it is necessary first to win over their minds. Literature and art is an instrument for winning over the mind. Therefore, there is never any literary and art struggle that transcends political struggle. Chou Yang took away the content of political struggle and talked glibly about "bringing prosperity to literature and art." That is completely humbug designed to deceive people. What he meant by "strict separation" of literary and art questions from political questions was in fact "strict

separation" of literature and art from proletarian politics and close combination of literature and art with bourgeois politics, which would bring "prosperity" to the counter-revolutionary literature and art of the bourgeoisie.

The literary and art front has always been a part of the ideological front. Literary and art revolution is first an ideological revolution. In his "Talks" Chairman Mao taught us: "The literary and art circles of Yenan have now unfolded ideological struggle. That is quite necessary." He called on us to unfold an ideological struggle between the proletariat and the non-proletariat. After the inauguration of the People's Republic, Chairman Mao laid down the great guideline of "letting one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend," pointing out the extreme importance for the proletariat to persevere in class struggle in the realm of ideology and showing that the proletariat must tenaciously grasp class struggle in order to develop proletarian new literature and art. Following the development in depth of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao repeatedly issued the great call to criticize the bourgeoisie. That is the great strategic mission and basic guideline of the proletarian revolution on the entire ideological front, including the literary and art revolution.

Chou Yang and his gang madly opposed the ideological struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, distorted and attacked the guideline of "letting one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend," and obstructed the criticism against the bourgeoisie, saying preposterously, "We don't want any monopoly. To let one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools of thought contend is exactly to oppose monopoly of ideology."

What is "monopoly of ideology"? To maintain their rule, all ruling classes in history carried out "ideological monopoly." Has Confucianism not "monopolized" the feudal society of China for a few thousand years, and is not its ghost still haunting us? Has the bourgeois idealistic conception of history and egotism not "monopolized" the age of world capitalism for several hundred years? Is it not true that even now it has not yet retired from the stage of history? To consolidate its own political power, why should the proletariat not criticize and destroy the ideology of all hostile classes and establish its own ideological rule? Putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything, including literature and art, is the basic mark of the proletariat's exercise of total dictatorship in the superstructure and an irresistible trend of history. The buzzing noise of attack made by Chou Yang and his gang was only their desperate cry in front of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung.

There has always been a very acute problem in the class struggle on the literary and art front. It is the problem of how the literary and art heritage should be dealt with.

Having lost their power to rule in the political and economic sphere under the condition of dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie try hard to use the ideological and cultural positions which they have occupied to corrupt the masses by means of old literature and art, and create counter-revolutionary public opinion, in order to attain their object of restoring capitalism. The struggle between the two classes over the problem of the literary and art heritage is a serious political struggle of restoration and counter-restoration.

In his "Talks" and other relevant writings, Chairman Mao has creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teachings concerning the problem of the literary heritage and totally, systematically solved the problem in its theoretical and practical aspects. Chairman Mao laid down such correct Marxist principles as "No construction without destruction," "Start from the workers, peasants and soldiers," "The object is still for the masses of people," and "With regard to the masses of people and young students, the main thing is to guide them not to look backward, but to look forward." He formulated a series of famous historical materialistic and dialectical materialistic theses on distinguishing the cream from the dross and impossibility of imitation to take the place of creative writing. He also laid down the proletarian criterion of criticism in treating all literature and art, including the literary and art heritage: Political criteria first, artistic criteria second. He further formulated the whole series of Marxist guidelines of "Putting aside the old to make way for the new," "Making the ancient serve the modern," and "Making the foreign serve the Chinese."

For a long time the "quartet" have desperately distorted and altered the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism concerning this problem, and vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's great thought and great guidelines. Instead, they pushed forward a whole set of counter-revolutionary policy of "total inheritance," i.e., total restoration. They declared loudly that "systematical preservation" of the literary and art heritage would make it "part of the socialist culture."

Chou Yang, who passes himself off as a Marxist literary and art theoretician, is absolutely ignorant of Marxism. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of the politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter; economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics. This is our fundamental view of the relation of culture to politics and economics and of the relations of politics to economics." ("On New Democracy") All feudal and capitalist literature and art is a reflection of feudal, capitalist politics and economics in ideological form. Fundamentally it serves the system of private ownership and belongs to the ideological system of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is fundamentally opposed to socialist politics and economics and to the proletarian ideological system. Yet Chou Yang wanted to "systematically preserve" it so it might become "part of the socialist culture." Was that not a big lie?

Being Marxist historical materialists, we respect the development of historical dialectics, and therefore we have always wanted to carry class and historical and scientific examination of the extensive literary and art heritage. On the one hand we want to distinguish all rotten things of the feudal classes and the bourgeoisie from the outstanding people's culture, namely, things that are more or less democratic and revolutionary in character. The former will be thoroughly criticized and discarded, while the latter should be given their due historical position. On the other hand we want to distinguish strictly and essentially the outstanding heritage from the proletarian new literature and art. These two distinctions bear on the major issue of who should reform whom in the ideological sphere. By advocating the so-called "total inheritance," Chou Yang and company wanted to confuse the two distinctions, particularly the essential distinction in the ideological system between the proletarian new literature and art and all old literature and art. They tried to reform literature and art with spurious proletarian ideology which was really the ideology of the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, or the petty bourgeoisie, and reform the world through literature and art, that is, to completely restore capitalism in the political sphere.

Our great leader Chairman Mao wisely led us in waging a prolonged struggle against the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and won a series of great victories. This was a great victory for the militant philosophy of dialectical materialism in the sphere of literature and art. We must continue to hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and carry through to the end the class struggle in the sphere of literature and art!

Fight For the Establishment of a Proletarian Army of Literature and Art

"The proletariat want to reform the world in accordance with their own world outlook. So do the bourgeoisie in accordance with theirs." The task of reforming the world is realized through man. Therefore, the struggle between the two world outlooks is in the final analysis a question of reforming man according to the world outlook of which one of the two classes.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has formulated the most correct, most perfect program for building a proletarian army of literature and art.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao mentioned the extremely important problem that many Party members had joined the Party only organizationally, but had not completely joined the Party, or had completely not joined the Party at all ideologically. He pointed out that literary and art workers must learn Marxism-Leninism, integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and remold their world outlook. This is a great directive on the building of the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat as a whole and on the building of the Party, a great directive on the building of the literary and art forces.

Starting from their counter-revolutionary political needs, Chou Yang and his "quartet" opposed and resisted Chairman Mao's great directive by all conceivable means. They put forward such a reactionary view: "A writer need

not have a Marxist world outlook," but so long as he "starts from the realities of life and his creative methods are right," then he "may also truthfully reflect life."

They deliberately made the methods of creative writing sound mysterious. As a matter of fact, creative method in literature and art means the basic principles of selection, summing up, and reflecting of life. Why does a writer select this kind and not that kind of life? Why does he sum up life this way and not that way? Why does he reflect life this way and not that way? In the final analysis, it is determined by nothing other than his world outlook and political stand.

In his "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly and positively pointed out: "Works of literature and art as a conceptual form are a product of the reflection of a certain kind of social life in the minds of men." Unless the mind of literary and art workers is armed with the advanced proletarian world outlook, it will be impossible for them to reflect correctly and truthfully the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chou Yang and his gang trumpeted the preposterous view that it was possible to reflect life truthfully "even without the Marxist world outlook," because they wanted to oppose the arming of revolutionary literary and art workers with the proletarian world outlook.

Study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, going deep into the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and participation in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment is the only way by which all revolutionaries may acquire this advanced, scientific world outlook. Chou Yang said preposterously, "Gifted writers and artists who are faithful to reality may advance toward the advanced world outlook through their own road of creative activity and living practice." That is completely a lie. What is "their own road of creative activity"? There are only two roads, one is the socialist road and the other the capitalist road. Departure from Mao Tse-tung's thought, from the Party and from the masses of the people can only mean the bourgeois road of the so-called "one book"-ism, the capitalist anti-Party, anti-socialist road. What is their own "living practice"? To indulge in one's own "living practice" in departure from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the life of fiery revolutionary struggle will never lead one to "the advanced world outlook." On the contrary, one will inevitably fall into the slough of revisionism.

The struggle between the two world outlooks over the question of human forces is part of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. The gun and the pen are the two weapons on which seizure of political power and its consolidation depend. By frantically sabotaging the political, ideological and organizational development of the proletarian force of literature and art, the basic object of the "quartet" was to preserve a bourgeois force of public opinion that would serve the subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism. The proletariat

must establish their own force of literary and artistic creation and criticism. This is required by the development of the literary and art enterprise of the proletariat and also by the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the illumination of the light of Chairman Mao's "Talks," the proletariat must fight for the establishment of their own army of literature and art.

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The great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" has been published 28 years.

The tide of history is rushing forward. The great age brilliantly predicted at the time by Chairman Mao, in which workers, peasants and soldiers would be the masters, has arrived in China and will soon come to the whole world. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the extensive popularization of the movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in which millions of the masses of the people take part, has declared the great unprecedented victory of the proletarian world outlook, while the bourgeois world outlook is forced to gradually reduce its position. In the great struggle between the two world outlooks, a number of model revolutionary plays, in which the heroes are worker, peasant and soldier heroes, have occupied the literary and art stage and ushered in a new age of the history of literature and art of mankind. The working class of China have moved majestically onto the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure and are realizing the great historical mission of leading everything and reforming everything in accordance with their own world outlook. It was in this same great proletarian cultural revolution that Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han, Yang Han-sheng and their gang were exposed one after another for what they really were and swept into the rubbish heap of history.

However, the fight between the two world outlooks is still a long way from a conclusion. The remaining poison of the "quartet" is not yet thoroughly removed. The old bourgeois scoundrels are struck down, but new bourgeois scoundrels may still emerge. The old black line for literature and art is eradicated, but a new black line may crop up. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The current great cultural revolution is only the first of its kind. In the future there will surely be many more. The question of who will win out in the revolution can be settled only after a very long historical period. If things are not done successfully, capitalist restoration will be possible any time. Members of the whole Party and people of the whole country, don't think that everything will be all right and there will be peace after one, two, three or four great cultural revolutions. Take the utmost care never to relax your vigilance."

The task is heavy and the road is long. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, hold high the great banner of the proletarian revolution, and firmly and tirelessly fight on for the total realization of the "Talks"--the great program for the transformation of the world by the proletariat.

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"LITTLE RED SOLDIERS"

Little Red Soldiers Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

china's younger generation is growing up under the nurturing of mao tsetung thought. they cherish boundless love for our great leader chairman mao and socialism and pledge to be reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

young path-breaker in revolutionary mass criticism

at a meeting recently held in shanghai to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, more than 1,000 workers, people's liberation armymen, revolutionary cadres and students heard 11-year-old little red soldier chang min report what she had done in the revolutionary mass criticism under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. she said: "we little red soldiers of chairman mao should persist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, criticize the bourgeoisie and pledge to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

chang min, a pupil in the fourth grade, is a representative of the little red soldiers on the revolutionary committee of the jinhui hsintsun primary school in hsuhui district of shanghai. she entered the school in 1966, when the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao began. the first lesson she learnt was the study of mao tsetung thought and the first battle was criticism of the bourgeois reactionary line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

when mass criticism of kairov's revisionist "pedagogy" started in the city's schools, chang min and the little red soldiers in her school studied chairman mao's great teaching "one of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism" and took part enthusiastically in the movement. in kairov's sinister book there appears this sentence: "frankly, there is no education without punishment." this reminded her of a few teachers in the school who used to swing the pointer or slap their hands on the desk to frighten the pupils. she felt that the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and kairov's reactionary fallacies pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi should be thoroughly criticized to eliminate their evil influence. so she wrote a big-character poster, entitled "how can pointers and hands replace ideological work", to criticize kairov's fallacy. in this poster, chang min quoted great leader chairman mao's teaching "persuasion, not compulsion, is the only way to convince them. compulsion will never result in convincing them" and pointed out that teachers in socialist schools should learn to do patient ideological work and not use punishment in dealing with pupils.

chang min's big-character poster caught the attention of revolutionary teachers and students throughout the school. many teachers said that it was well written, sharp and convincing. one of her teachers was greatly enlightened after reading the poster. she thought, under the radiant guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, little red soldiers like chang min, with high socialist consciousness, could criticize

unreservedly and selflessly. this spirit of daring to think, speak, act and make revolution is precisely the spirit of a successor to the revolutionary cause. pleased with her pupil, the teacher read the poster out to the class the next morning. she encouraged the little red soldiers to emulate chang min and take an active part in the revolutionary mass criticism to carry the revolution in education through to the end.

in the past two years, chang min and her classmates have written many big-character posters and short commentaries. they sharply criticized the sinister fallacies of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle", "study in order to become officials" and "intellect comes first" spread by liu shao-chi. a great number of young revolutionaries are maturing and being tempered in the flames of the revolutionary mass criticism.

little grassland hero battles against snowstorm

little red soldier sangpu was tending his herd on a november day in 1969 when a sudden snowstorm swept the wide grassland in east uchumucin banner in silinghot league, inner mongolia. the cattle stampeded. sangpu began to fight courageously against the storm to protect collective property.

the snowstorm was the biggest in many years. the snow flakes swept by the cold northwest wind, beat down like knives on sangpu's face. clenching his teeth, he ran after the cattle, icicles hanging from the brim of his hat and his hands and feet almost frozen. but he tried his best to avoid any loss of cattle.

the temperature dropped to 35 degrees centigrade below zero at midnight. completely exhausted, sangpu nearly fell from his horse several times. he recalled the words of his father: "in the old society our family for many generations worked for herd-owners like beasts of burden, and the great leader chairman mao saved us. we must never forget the goodness of chairman mao. we must closely follow him in making revolution." sangpu was determined not to go home until he had saved the cattle.

when the herd came to the foot of a hill a sudden gust of cold wind scattered them again. what was to be done? this teaching of chairman mao rang in his ears: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." after a hard struggle sangpu got the cattle together and drove the herd forward. the commune members who were searching for sangpu arrived before dawn. alahsitungjihpu, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, hugged him to his breast. the commune members stood around and said with tears: "little sangpu is worthy to be a little red soldier of chairman mao and is a fine successor of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen."

"three constantly read articles give me courage"

twelve-year-old little red soldier liu so of hsiaoyi commune's hsiaopei primary school in kunghsien county in honan province, central china, is an activist in his school in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. one sunday afternoon in the winter of 1969, when he was walking by the side of a railway, he suddenly heard the train's whistle give emergency blast. as he had grown up near the railway,

liu so immediately recognized the warning signal. he swiftly climbed on to the track and saw the train rushing bearing down round a bend. an old man in his seventies was walking on the track only around 200 metres from the onrushing train. he realized that the old man had not heard the train coming and was in grave danger. with a dash, he reached the old man and used all his might to pull him off the track. but he was too small and did not have enough strength.

the train kept drawing nearer. little liu so recalled this great teaching of chairman mao's "when we die for the people it is a worthy death." this encouraged him to risk his own safety. using the rail to give him a foot hold, he pushed the old man with all his strength. the two fell outside the track and the train passed, leaving them unscathed.

commune members working nearby quickly came around and praised little liu so's bravery. the old man who had been saved was a poor peasant. he clasped little liu so's hands in his, saying: "my child, you saved my life. how can i thank you exclamation" "grand uncle, the three constantly read articles gave me courage," little liu so replied. "chairman mao teaches me to act in this way. we should thank chairman mao exclamation" the old peasant was deeply moved and his eyes swam with tears. he shouted at the top of his voice: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

SENT-DOWN CADRES

Peking Cadres Settle in Yenan Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1970)

in response to our great leader chairman mao's great call to the vast numbers of cadres of "going down to do manual labour", more than 1,200 revolutionary cadres from the capital, imbued with revolutionary pride, have recently left for the historical revolutionary heartland, the yenan area. they have gone to settle in the villages to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take part in socialist construction in the countryside.

the peking municipal revolutionary committee sponsored a send-off rally on may 20. leading members of the committee spoke at the meeting. they expressed the hope that, under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the yenan area, the departing cadres would earnestly study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way, conscientiously accept re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, thoroughly remould their world outlook and, together with the people of the yenan area, build up the historical revolutionary heartland even better so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

the revolutionary cadres going to yenan include veteran cadres who in the war years covered long distances on foot on the journey to yenan to follow chairman mao in making revolution, leading members of the revolutionary committees at various levels in the districts and counties under the peking municipality, communist party members working in all fields, and people tempered through manual labour in the "may 7" cadre schools.

prior to their departure, the peking municipal revolutionary committee organized mao tsetung thought study classes for them.

where they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching:

"yenan and the entire shensi-kansu-ningsia border region were the site of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the main rear area of the chinese people's liberation struggle, between 1936 and 1948. the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region have made great contributions to the people of the country. i congratulate them who have remained united as one and have swiftly healed the wounds of war and developed the economy and culture. and i hope all the revolutionary cadres in the country will always preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle, which the cadres in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region have displayed for the past decade and more."

this great teaching aroused their profound proletarian feelings for the people of the yenan area. they pledged to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, learn modestly from the people of the yenan area, carry forward the yenan spirit and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all their lives.

all revolutionary committees and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the yenan area pay great attention to the peking revolutionary cadres who have come to settle in the yenan area and take part in socialist construction in the countryside and they have given them a hearty welcome. they have made all necessary preparations to greet and accommodate their revolutionary comrades-in-arms who come from peking where our great leader chairman mao lives and works.

INDUSTRY

Multi-Purpose Use of Waste from Maoming Petroleum Industry in Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 2, 1970)

resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in maoming, kwangtung province, south china, have extracted and separated more than 30 important chemical industrial products and non-ferrous metals from the waste products of the local petroleum industry.

they rely on local resources and their own efforts and proceed from existing conditions to put to multi-purpose use the spent shale, retorted shale, gas, water and sludge oil which previously went to waste. this has created much wealth for the state.

the multi-purpose utilization of the petroleum industry's "five wastes" in maoming involved a vigorous struggle between the two lines. five years ago the workers of the maoming oil company proposed starting multi-purpose utilization, and began to work on some of the proposed projects. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to peddle counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "let the specialists run the factory", and some bourgeois technical "authorities" made chemical industrial technology sound abstruse, in an effort to dampen mass enthusiasm for multi-purpose utilization.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", and used the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" as their weapon to severely criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this study and revolutionary mass criticism greatly heightened their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. they organized a "three-in-one" technical innovation group of workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians with the workers as the main force, and launched a mass movement for multi-purpose utilization.

the party committee of the maoming oil company mobilized the workers. within a few months more than 360 experiments were made and important non-ferrous metals were successfully extracted from retorted shale. the workers then made intermediate production tests and created a new technological process for mass production.

the maoming no. 2 chemical experimental plant set up a "three-in-one" group to tackle knotty problems. it designed and made a gas separating device which successfully extracted gaseous chemicals from waste oil gas. this blazed a new trail in producing synthetic wool, a high-grade chemical fibre.

in building multi-purpose utilization projects, the workers in maoming city adhered to our great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they tapped local resources, based themselves on existing conditions and started by using simple and indigenous methods. thus this branch of industry has developed speedily.

one small enterprise which started from scratch, the maoming no. 3 chemical experimental plant, is now extracting from spent shale important chemicals such as benzene and methyl benzene. most of the equipment was made out of waste material and things which had been discarded. the building of the reinforced concrete foundation of an oven required more than two tons of steel bars. instead of asking the state for the steel, the workers recovered bars from waste cement slabs. the plant, which was built in a short period of time, has successfully introduced a new process for extracting benzene from spent shale. some high-grade chemicals have been produced.

the city revolutionary committee urged all the big and small factories in the city to coordinate in a socialist way, and this has speedily promoted multi-purpose utilization in the industry.

POWER INDUSTRY

Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line Guides China's Power Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1970)

china's power industry is growing by leaps and bounds this year as the revolutionary workers hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought. they are conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

national power output hit an all-time high in the first quarter of the year, far above the previous quarterly peak. coal consumption per kilowatt hour dropped remarkably. many power plants set records for the low consumption of coal. further progress was made in april and may. average daily power output in may topped that in the first quarter by 13 per cent.

capital construction has been stepped up. efforts are being made to expand large power stations and major transmission lines but, at the same time, a mass campaign has swept all china for building small and medium-sized power stations by depending on local efforts.

the revolutionary power workers and technicians came to understand better the inexhaustible strength of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line through their own practice in struggle. they understand that when chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is strictly carried out, the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction will forge ahead vigorously. to ensure that the power industry advances along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines in industrial production and construction, develop revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained and deep-going way, and eliminate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi and his agents feverishly peddled the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and such fallacies as "the power industry is special". they wanted to confine the industry to foreign conventions for all time. this thwarted the revolutionary initiative and creative power of the workers and held back the rapid growth of china's power industry. typical of this was the strict prohibition, based on foreign conventions, that forbade power plants from generating power beyond the designed capacity of their principal equipment such as the boiler, the steam turbine and the generator. during the great leap forward in 1958, china's revolutionary power workers and technicians, by getting rid of superstition and liberating their thinking, made successful experiments in generating power beyond such limits. this success was, however, later throttled by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao, the workers of the shinchiachuang heat and power plant in hopei province were the first to break with these foreign conventions. along with the revolutionary cadres and technicians, they made repeated experiments and careful study. they finally succeeded in generating power far beyond the limit of the designed capacity by adopting reliable technical measures. the output of many power generating units was increased by over

50 per cent. the successful experiment helped the power workers break down fetishes and superstitions further and emancipate their minds. they came to see more clearly that the so-called rules set by the capitalist-roaders and the bourgeois technical "authorities" forbidding the workers to exceed the limit of the designed capacity were in fact aimed at pushing liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. these rules were used to stifle the revolutionary initiative of the workers and ran counter to the great leader chairman mao's instruction to "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry." they should be thoroughly criticized. several hundred power plants throughout the country are now studying and popularizing the advanced experience of the shihchiachuang heat and power plant.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." the power industry followed chairman mao's teaching, further criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "letting specialists run the power industry" and the erroneous notions that put too much stress on big projects and worshipped foreign equipment. this gave rise to a mass movement for small and medium-sized hydro-power stations built by self-reliance and the power industry as a whole leaped. kiangsi province last winter began to build some 1,100 small and medium-sized hydro-power stations, with a combined capacity of 230,000 kilowatts, which doubles the aggregate capacity over the past 20 years. starting from scratch, kiangsi gave full play to the spirit of hard work and resourcefulness. in kwangtung province, more than 1,500 small hydro-power stations have been completed. in addition, 2,100 others are under construction. exploiting the rich resources of water in the mountainous areas, the people in south china are enthusiastically building small and medium-sized hydro-power stations. the people in the north are doing the same and have built a good number of such stations although natural conditions are less favourable, including a briefer frost-free period.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians in the power industry are at present conscientiously summing up their experience and are determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland by achieving even greater successes.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Makes New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1970)

china's chemical fertilizer industry is developing vigorously under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the chemical fertilizer industry have firmly adhered to the principle of "walking on two legs" by simultaneously developing the enterprises under the central government and local enterprises, simultaneously developing big and medium-sized and small enterprises and using modern and indigenous production methods. this has enabled them to set up or expand large numbers of chemical fertilizer plants of all sizes over the past few years, with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the steady increase in production has helped the communes achieve good harvests.

there have been new achievements in chemical fertilizer production since the beginning of this year. output has risen by a wide margin and the consumption of materials has dropped. many more varieties of highly effective fertilizer have been turned out.

the rapid growth of china's chemical fertilizer industry is a result of the shattering of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. some bourgeois technical "authorities" used to claim that the techniques for producing synthetic ammonia were beyond china's reach. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses, holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, thoroughly criticized the theory "the chemical fertilizer industry is mysterious", and set up many small synthetic ammonia plants by their own efforts and with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

now all ten counties on the outskirts of shanghai have their own small chemical fertilizer plants. in kiangsu province, two-thirds of the counties have set up small nitrogenous fertilizer plants, and half of the counties small phosphorous fertilizer plants. the number of small fertilizer plants in shantung, kiangsi, anhwei and honan provinces has gone up quickly in the past few years.

there has been a sharp struggle between the two lines in regard to developing the chemical fertilizer industry. the workers and technicians in the chemical fertilizer industry, in warm response to chairman mao's call to do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind, in 1958 started to build a number of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants with indigenous methods, while also putting up big and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants. but this was frenziedly opposed by liu shao-chi and his agents. these capitalist roaders ordered that the small plants stop operation, be closed down, be incorporated or switched to other industries. this limited the industry in many places.

an upsurge by the masses for setting up small chemical fertilizer plants spread throughout the country during the cultural revolution. many provinces now turn out complete sets of equipment for small nitrogenous chemical plants. the output of nitrogenous chemical fertilizer by small plants now accounts for 43 per cent of the national total, as against the 12 per cent in 1965.

spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's big chemical fertilizer plants have also taken on a new look. workers and technicians at the nanking and the kirin chemical fertilizer plants have used mao tsetung thought as their powerful weapon to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and "let specialists run the factories". at the same time, they have made systematic improvements in the entire process of producing synthetic ammonia. a new type of synthetic tower has been made and new technological processes devised with chinese characteristics that are of advanced world standards. this has brought about a big increase in the output of synthetic ammonia.

aiming to turn out more chemical fertilizer for agriculture, plants in all parts of the country have mobilized the masses since the beginning of the year to make technical innovations. instead of sticking to the old convention that coke and quality anthracite should be used as raw material for making synthetic ammonia, many plants are doing their best to utilize available resources. by using poor quality coal found locally, the yungchun chemical fertilizer plant in fukien province and the yutu chemical fertilizer plant in kiangsi have turned out synthetic ammonia. their successful experience will spur the production of chemical fertilizer on a still bigger scale.

TIBET

Revolution and Production Advance Rapidly in Tibet under 9th Party Congress Banner of Unity and Victory

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 1, 1970)

given close attention by our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin, the revolutionary people of different nationalities and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army in the tibet autonomous region have held aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they have carried out in depth the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. all this has enhanced the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the revolutionary people of all nationalities, and accelerated the work of struggle-criticism-transformation.

revolution and production throughout tibet are going ahead splendidly.

mao tsetung thought has been disseminated all over the tibetan plateau. the revolutionary committees at all levels

have followed vice-chairman lin piao's instruction given in his political report to the ninth party congress, "confronted with a thousand and one tasks, a revolutionary committee must grasp the fundamental". the launching of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought was placed above all work and education on class struggle was carried out among the masses so as to arouse their proletarian feelings. as a result, the masses became more conscious in the study of mao tsetung thought.

thousands of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams, organized jointly by the revolutionary committees and the p.l.a., enthusiastically disseminated mao tsetung thought in the cities, countryside, valleys, pasturelands and snow-covered highlands, and so helped the revolutionary masses to implement chairman mao's proletarian policies. every time chairman mao issues a new instruction, the revolutionary masses study it seriously and pass it on wherever they are, so that everyone may grasp it.

the emancipated peasants and herdsmen have shown boundless loyalty to chairman mao and mao tsetung thought. filled as they are with class bitterness aroused in the old society, they realize that chairman mao is the liberator of the people of different nationalities and mao tsetung thought is their life-blood; that following chairman mao closely means victory and acting according to mao tsetung thought means being all-triumphant. they have started many mao tsetung thought study classes and held meetings to exchange experience in studying and applying chairman mao's works. meetings of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have been held in the past few months in lhasa, shigatse, nagchuka, loka and chamdo. more than 85 per cent of the 6,000 activists in the shigatse administrative region are emancipated peasants and herdsmen.

the revolutionary people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in tibet bear in mind chairman mao's great teachings "unite to win still greater victories" and "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school", and apply them earnestly. they share the view that acting according to chairman mao's instructions and strengthening unity within the revolutionary ranks are essential for preparedness against war, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction of a socialist new tibet. unity is strength, unity means victory. trusting and respecting one another, the revolutionary people and cadres have launched emulation drives for making revolution, enhancing unity and achieving ideological progress. this has resulted in enhancing unity and consolidating the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination.

helped by the p.l.a. men engaged in "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training), the revolutionary people have combined the living study and application of mao tsetung thought with the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation to good effect.

using invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the revolutionary people relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet and

condemned the crimes of the dalai-panchen traitorous clique. they also criticized the erroneous tendencies that ran counter to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. strictly distinguishing contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people, they hit hard at the handful of class enemies and are exercising over-all dictatorship over the class enemy in the political, ideological, cultural and economic fields. in the light of the new characteristics and new trends of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the linchih woollen mill unfolded sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and held regular criticism meetings in the workshops and sections and groups, which served to accelerate struggle-criticism-transformation.

the broad masses of emancipated peasants and herdsmen often hold criticism meetings in the fields and pasturelands, condemning the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet and the dalai-panchen traitorous clique and criticized the capitalist tendencies. this has greatly aroused the peasants and herdsmen's socialist initiative and brought about an upsurge in the socialist transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry.

"if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in tibet, who have won merit in defending the frontier of our motherland, building a socialist new tibet and carrying out "three supports and two militaries", resolutely carry out our great leader chairman mao's call for "supporting the government and cherishing the people". they support the revolutionary committees at all levels, cherish the revolutionary people of different nationalities and have established a profound friendship with them. following the example of the 8341 unit of the p.l.a., the commanders and fighters carrying out "three supports and two militaries" helped the revolutionary committees at all levels to use mao tsetung thought to wield power well, and used mao tsetung thought to do propaganda among the masses and to organize and arm them. they themselves set examples in making revolution and fostering unity by their concrete actions.

the revolutionary people carried out all kinds of activity on a large scale to cherish, support and emulate the p.l.a. men. thus unity between the armymen and the civilians has been strengthened. the people say, "chairman mao is the dearest to us and the p.l.a. men are the most beloved. the p.l.a. men follow chairman mao most closely. we and the armymen are of one heart." many peasants and herdsmen in the border areas have organized themselves to help the frontier guards defend our motherland. they are resolved to turn the southwest frontier of china into a bastion against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has aroused boundless revolutionary enthusiasm in the revolutionary people and cadres in the tibet autonomous region. there is a new upsurge to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war in the region. arming themselves with chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the first generation of workers in tibet are working hard in their firm determination to develop local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the major factories overfulfilled their production plans for the first four months of this year. indigenous methods were used to trial-produce many industrial products including sulphuric acid, oils and fats, medicine, liqueurs and wines and other goods. the emancipated peasants and herdsmen farm and herd for the revolution. as a result, the situation is excellent as

regards agriculture and animal husbandry. sowing was carried out in good time and there is adequate fertilizer. wheat, barley and other crops are growing well. in the pasturelands, the survival rate of lambs and calves is higher than in the past. the revolutionary workers and the million emancipated peasants and herdsmen are in fighting spirit and pledge themselves to strive for new victories in both revolution and production and to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA

Feature Story: Sino-Guinean Friendship Shines in Guinean Mountain Cities

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jun. 1, 1970)

the fouta djallon plateau in central guinea with its long mountain ranges and rapids is rich in huge water power resources. to tap the water-power resources as a means to develop guinea's national economy, guinea built with chinese assistance the kin kon hydro-electric station near the well-known kin kon falls in this mountain region at the beginning of 1967.

in 1965, a chinese technical group for building electric transmission and distribution lines came to guinea at the invitation of the guinean government to help build high-tension transmission lines from the kin kon hydro-electric station to labe, pita, dalaba, mamou and other cities and electric distribution lines in these cities. during the past four years and more, the chinese engineering and technical personnel had together with guinean workers climbed mountains and crossed waters, blazing the trail through the thick undergrowth and helping each other in their common struggle. by overcoming a host of difficulties, they completed the project of building electric transmission and distribution lines in these cities. these cities are now lit up by bright electric lights at night, making the broad masses of the local people jubilant. with great emotion the local people said, "the chinese technical personnel sent by the great leader chairman mao have brought us light. we will never forget the benefit that chairman mao has bestowed on us, the guinean people."

transmit electricity by overcoming all difficulties

today, while celebrating the completion of the entire project, it is very natural for people to recall the moving scenes of the chinese engineering and technical personnel and the guinean workers braving hardships and risks and fighting in unity in the course of building the project.

the transmission line from dalaba to mamou, a section of more than 40 kilometres long, stretches across mountains and peaks, including the kavendou mountains of over 1,000 metres above sea level, full of precipices and cliffs, wilderness and thick jungle. owing to the lack of necessary geological data, the work of surveying and line construction encountered great difficulties.

however, neither high mountains nor big difficulties could scare off the chinese engineering and technical personnel armed with mao tsetung thought. keeping well in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching -- "serve the people of china and the world" --, they gave full play to the spirit of internationalism and fought shoulder to shoulder with the guinean workers, overcoming one difficulty after another.

in designing this line, they defied hardships and fatigue and made many surveys on top of mountains and deep in the forests. working for 20 days running, they made repeated surveys and comparative designs and eventually mapped out an ideal route for the line.

in fulfilling the task of moving several hundreds of pylons for the high-tension transmission lines up to the various worksites in time, they slighted the difficulties strategically but took them seriously tactically. by planning and working jointly and applying the method of "ants nibbling at a bone", they carried on their shoulders the pylon parts, each weighing dozens of kilogrammes, up the mountains where vehicles are unaccessible. their shoulders became swollen, their hands were cut and their faces sun-burnt, but thinking of the strong desire of the guinean people to develop national economy and consolidate national independence, they were full of vigour to persist in their fight. eventually they completed the arduous task of transporting pylons on time.

after the pylon parts were sent to the worksites, they had to lay foundations for erecting the pylons by boring holes on hard rocks and climb up the pylons of over ten metres high to weld the parts together. side by side with the guinean workers, they surmounted all kinds of difficulties caused by nature with unswerving efforts, erected one pylon after another on the mountains, and fixed the high-tension transmission lines, thus succeeding in transmitting electricity from the kin kon hydro-electric station to the city of mamou.

deep friendship between the peoples of china and guinea

in working and staying together, the chinese engineering and technical personnel established a close and militant friendship with the guinean workers. when feeling thirsty under the scorching sun, they always offered their water-bottles to the guinean workers first; whenever there was a torrential rain, they always offered their raincoats and goloshes to the guinean workers. the guinean workers were also very much concerned with the work and safety of the chinese engineering and technical personnel. they always walked ahead to drive away poisonous snakes and wild beasts when surveys were made on the routes, and they always vied with the chinese for handling heavy and dirty work.

one of the chinese engineering and technical personnel suddenly fell sick at dusk one day. showing great anxiety on hearing this news, amadu and maxcy, guinean drivers working with the chinese personnel, voluntarily offered to fetch a doctor of the chinese medical team in a city 450 kilometres away to treat him. despite their fatigue from travelling more than 270 kilometres that day, they started out at night and brought a chinese doctor the next day. only then could they feel at ease.

after an accident during construction, both the guinean workers and the chinese engineering and technical personnel at once plunged themselves into the work of rescuing the victims of the accident. this presented a moving scene. the guinean workers paid attention first of all to the seriously injured chinese engineering and technical personnel. a guinean worker rushed up to a chinese comrade who had lost consciousness on account of his injury. the guinean worker held him in his arms and gave him first-aid treatment. some injured chinese engineering and technical personnel took no notice of themselves but went round to give aid to the

injured guineans. a chinese comrade tore up his shirt to bandage the wounds of guinean workers. hearing of the accident, the local peasants also hurried there to do first-aid, and jointly sent the injured to a hospital. the next day, the local guinean officials and many workers and peasants went to the hospital to see the injured chinese while the chinese engineering and technical personnel also called on the injured guinean workers. an injured guinean worker told the chinese friends emotionally: "in the past, we guinean workers toiled for the colonialists. they did not treat us as human beings at all. but you are entirely different. you cared so much for us. the guinean and chinese peoples are like real brothers."

sincere, selfless aid

as a result of cruel colonial rule and more than sixty years of exploitation, guinea is very short of electricians, especially technical personnel in electric transmission and distribution. acting in accordance with china's eight principles on providing economic aid to other countries and with an eye to the far-reaching interests of the guinean people, the chinese engineering and technical personnel passed on unreservedly and by every means the technical know-how to the guinean workers so as to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

in order to overcome the language barrier in passing on technical know-how, the chinese engineering technical personnel took great pains to learn the local dialect and made use of chants, hand-signs and demonstrations to fulfil their mission. the guinean workers earnestly learned in practical work. in the course of more than four years, the chinese technical personnel helped to train many guinean technical workers including workers for surveying, wire installation, transformer installation, electric distribution, electric welding, bench work and pneumatic drilling. many of them were ordinary peasants not long ago, but now they have grasped the technical know-how fundamentally and are able to work independently. tansana, a pneumatic drilling worker of over forty, said with deep emotion: "in working with colonialists and certain foreign experts for many years in the past, i learned nothing apart from receiving blows and curses. now working together with the chinese friends made me happy from the bottom of my heart. you have not only treated others as equals, but taught us wholeheartedly to master technique. your aid is sincere and selfless."

at present, the whole project of electric transmission and distribution for the cities on the plateau in central guinea has completed. the electric power transmitted from the kin kon hydro-electric station has met industrial and civilian needs, and created favourable conditions for guinea to develop her industry and agricultural irrigation on the road of self-reliance. on the evening when the mamou transformer station was put into operation, the local residents, putting on festive dress, jubilantly crowded under the street lights, dancing and singing joyfully. they said enthusiastically: "the lighting of mamou city is a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of guinea and china." "thanks to chairman mao's concern for us african people, we have electricity now."

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Calls on People of All Nationalities to Unite, Overthrow Reactionary Rule of Imperialism, Its Lackeys

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" on may 30 called on the people of all nationalities of malaya to unite, actively join and support the malayan national liberation army and put an end to the rahman-razak clique's policy of national oppression and national massacre. this call was made in an editorial on the first anniversary of the "may 13 massacre".

citing facts to expose the sanguinary atrocities of the rahman-razak clique, the editorial pointed out that in the last year this clique carried out more feverishly the policy of national oppression and national massacre towards the various nationalities.

it added, "in the economic field, the clique has enforced a so-called 'new economic policy', further hired itself out to imperialist monopoly capital, tightened its collusion with the comprador bourgeoisie at home, vigorously developed malay bureaucratic capital, savagely persecuted the middle and petty industrialists and businessmen and stepped up its exploitation of workers and peasants of all nationalities. politically, it has deprived the people of various nationalities of their democratic rights and several hundred thousand people of their rights as citizens and practised the so-called "working permit" system to step up persecution of the labouring people. the clique has also tried to revise the puppet constitution and perpetuate the fascist military rule of suharto type. militarily, it has expanded the army on a large scale and intensified the suppression of the people's struggle."

the editorial pointed out that all these reactionary measures were taken under the signboard of defending the national interests of malaya. in fact, the rahman-razak clique, the gang of traitors, represents the interests only of the bureaucrat-comprador-capitalist class, the feudal landlord class and their imperialist masters. in the last year, it massacred people of chinese and indian nationalities, while on the other hand stepped up the plunder and suppression of the malay worker and peasant masses. their life became more and more miserable, while a handful of malay bureaucrat capitalists and landlords reaped big profits.

the editorial said that the great teacher lenin, while exposing the policy of the russian ruling class to oppress non-russians, pointed out that "the oppression of 'subject peoples' is a double-edged weapon. it cuts both ways -- against the 'subject peoples' and against the russian people." it is precisely under the smokescreen of "protecting the interests of the malay nationality" that the rahman-razak clique frantically oppresses and barbarously massacres the various nationalities of malaya including the malays.

in conclusion, the editorial called on the people of all nationalities of malaya to unite, actively join and support the liberation army and launch a vigorous and sustained attack on the enemy to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys.

MAO'S MAY 20 STATEMENT

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Issues Statement Warmly Acclaiming Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" on may 31 broadcast a statement of the central committee of the communist party of malaya, warmly acclaiming the publication of the solemn statement of chairman mao. it reads in full as follows:

warmly hail the publication of the solemn statement of chairman mao -- statement of the central committee of the communist party of malaya

chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, issued on may 20 a solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, calling on "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the malayan communists and the malayan people warmly support the solemn statement of chairman mao and resolutely respond to chairman mao's militant call.

at the important moment when a new upsurge in the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism is emerging, chairman mao, the lenin of the present era, points out with great far-sightedness to the people of various countries the orientation for their victorious advance. this has enormously strengthened the courage in struggle and confidence in victory of the people of various countries who are striving for liberation.

chairman mao has profoundly analysed the increasingly excellent revolutionary situation in the world and made the brilliant thesis: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

chairman mao has further expounded his famous marxist-leninist thesis, namely, "imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers", and has, with most vivid words and indisputable facts, thoroughly exposed the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

summing up with genius the experience of the struggle for liberation by the people of various countries, chairman mao states: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

chairman mao's solemn statement is another brilliant classic work of the theoretical treasury of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the publication of the statement is of far-reaching significance to the world revolution. it has tremendously encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the world people and the malayan people and dealt a very heavy blow at imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism and their running dogs. it will powerfully promote the rapid and vigorous development of the world revolution.

in recent years, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries who act as a shock force in the u.s. imperialist aggression against asia, have stepped up their penetration into malaya. the ranman-razak puppet clique and the lee kuan yew puppet clique are shamelessly serving u.s. imperialism in its heinous crimes of invading indo-china and driving asians to fight asians. in perpetrating such despicable acts, they will meet severe punishment from the malayan people and the people of asia.

resolutely responding to the great militant call of chairman mao, the malayan communists and the malayan people will persist in and develop our revolutionary armed struggle and make our contribution to defeating u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the people of the world, a long, long life to him exclamation

may 28, 1970

Responsible Member for Information of Black Panther Party Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Algiers, May 31, 1970)

eldridge cleaver, responsible member for information of the afro-american organization, the black panther party, which advocates resistance to violent repression by force, expressed the warmest support to chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. in a recent interview with hsinhua in algiers, he said that chairman mao's statement has tremendously encouraged and supported the american people in their revolutionary struggle. the cause of the american people is sure to be victorious and the u.s. fascist ruling circles are bound to be defeated, he said.

cleaver said, "in his statement, chairman mao has made a brilliant and timely essential analysis of the new and excellent situation of the present-day world." "this statement clearly elucidates the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the people the world over, including the revolutionary struggle of the american people."

he pointed out, "this statement of chairman mao has reflected the heartfelt feelings and common hope of millions of oppressed people in the united states. it made the american people see clearly the reactionary and aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism. u.s. imperialism has carried out barbarous and criminal fascist oppression at home and frantic aggression abroad, thus committing innumerable crimes." he went on to say, "the black people in the united states have long been victims of fascist violent repression which has been escalated to an unprecedented level by the reactionary clique of nixon."

he said, "chairman mao tsetung has said: 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.' this is perfectly correct. u.s. imperialism is a paper tiger abroad; it is also a paper tiger at home. the invasion of cambodia by the nixon government has aroused immense indignation among the entire american people. the nixon government, trembling with fear at the gigantic and growing mass movement condemning the policy

of aggression and war pursued by the nixon fascist clique, is killing the black and white people and sanguinarily suppressing the demonstrating masses. however, the mass movement is growing bigger and bigger." he said, "determined to fight to the end against the economic, political and social regime of the united states, the black and white people have joined hands, struggling to the end against the madmen of the pentagon who are dominating this regime which is responsible for the misery and bloodshed in the world today."

cleaver said that the nixon government has never been as isolated as it is now. likewise, it has never been as clear as today that this criminal rule can be terminated only when the people rise courageously, take up arms and fight against the handful of exploiters and murderers.

cleaver pointed out that the solemn statement of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese revolution and the hero and teacher of the world revolutionary people, has given an impetus to the struggle of the people of the world against the common enemy, u.s. fascist imperialism, and has made an inestimable contribution to all mankind. chairman mao's inspiring statement gives new courage to the peoples in their struggle to free themselves from the yoke of u.s. imperialism.

cleaver said, "we joyfully welcome this statement because through the bloodshed in our struggle we have come to realize the great significance of the statement and to realize that we can obtain our freedom and liberation only by taking up arms and waging a relentless struggle in the home of u.s. fascist imperialism."

in conclusion, eldridge cleaver shouted: "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation long live the victory of people's war exclamation death to u.s. fascism and imperialist aggression exclamation all power to the people exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jun. 1, 1970)

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham dinh sau, director of the department of music and dance of the ministry of culture of the d.r.v.n., left nanning for home by train at noon today after concluding a friendly performance tour of china. the vietnamese comrades carried with them the chinese people's revolutionary and militant friendship for the vietnamese people.

holding red banners and beating drums and gongs, over 100 revolutionary literary and art workers and revolutionary masses in nanning were at the railway station to give a warm send-off to their vietnamese comrades-in-arms who are at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

comrades of the vietnamese amateur art ensemble warmly shook hands with and bid farewell to hsu sheng-ting, member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hsiao han, vice-chairman of

the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and many other comrades who came to see them off. the whole railway station was a scene of "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning le guang nhan was also present at the railway station.

yesterday evening, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-viet nam friendship association and the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region gave a farewell banquet in honour of the vietnamese art fighters. at the banquet, liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and pham dinh sau, leader of the vietnamese amateur art ensemble, made speeches which were full of revolutionary enthusiasm.

while in nanning, comrades of the vietnamese amateur art ensemble visited the nanning schappe spinning mill and had a fraternal get-together with some 3,000 workers there.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Film Reception Marking First Anniversary of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here today marking the first anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending were leading members and representatives of the chinese departments and organizations concerned including wen yu-cheng, huang chih-yung, tai chin-chuan, han nien-lung, su kang-sheng, li lo-kun, kang mao-chao, chou hua-min, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, shen chien, yang yu-heng, liu chun-fa, ting hsi-lin and wang lei, and more than one thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

a documentary film and a feature film depicting the heroic struggle put up by the armymen and civilians in south viet nam against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs were shown at the reception. victories won by the vietnamese people in their struggle earned warm applause from the audience.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Personnel of Former DRVN and RSVN Embassies in Phnom Penh Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

nguyen dang khoa, hoang van long and another member of the former embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in phnom penh, and nguyen bach dong, tran van duc and another member of the former embassy of the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh, who had remained there and later arrived in peking after withdrawing from phnom penh, left here for home by air today.

among those seeing them off at the airport were:

kang mao-chao, former chinese ambassador in phnom penh; wang chung-li and lu wei-chao, leading members of the asian department of the chinese foreign ministry;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

charge d'affaires ad interim and madame bui tan linh and ambassador nguyen van quang gave banquets at noon and on the evening of may 28 respectively, warmly welcoming the former chinese, korean and vietnamese personnel in phnom penh upon their triumphant return.

during their stay in china, nguyen dang khoa, nguyen bach dong and others visited factories in peking and tientsin and the tientsin new harbour where they were given a warm welcome.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Rumanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon received comrade aurel duma, ambassador of the rumanian socialist republic to china. premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador aurel duma and expressed his concern about the flood in rumania and his sympathy for the flood victims.

among those present on the occasion were comrade li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; comrade chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry, and comrade han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

THAILAND

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Calls for Fiercer Attacks on US-Thanom Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article yesterday called on the people of thailand to bring into full play their revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death, and deal heavier blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the thanom-praphas clique. the article was broadcast in commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the heroic death of comrade krong jundawong, a fine member of the communist party of thailand and a revolutionary martyr.

the article said that the people's revolutionary armed struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the thanom-praphas traitorous clique is developing victoriously. news of victories of the people's liberation army keeps coming in from various parts of the country and the heart-stirring song of victory of armed struggle is filling the air.

it went on to say: "the continuous development and expansion of the revolutionary struggle of the thai people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and the victories won by them are a result of the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand which is following chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and a result of the courageous and stubborn fighting of the members of the communist party of thailand and the revolutionary masses led by the party. they have brought into full play the revolutionary heroism of daring to struggle, daring to win and fearing neither hardship nor death and waged unremitting and dauntless struggles against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys."

the u.s.-thai reactionaries have tried hard to strangle the revolutionary struggle of the people of thailand by killing members of the communist party of thailand and the revolutionary people in a despicable and barbarous way. nine years ago, they killed comrade krong jundawong, hero of the thai people, but his heroic image will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people of thailand.

the article said: "the great teacher of the world's revolutionary people chairman mao tsetung has taught us: 'all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law.' the massacre of the revolutionary people by the u.s.-thanom clique has added oil to the flames of wrath of the people, who are rising up to wage fiercer struggles against the clique."

under the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand, the article said, the thai people fired the first shot of their armed struggle in northeast thailand in august, 1965. from then on, the revolutionary flame of armed struggle has been raging furiously, rapidly sweeping the whole of the northeast and spreading to the southern, central and northern parts of the country. the raging people's war is bringing about a swift and vigorous development of the revolutionary situation in the country.

the article went on, "an unprecedentedly excellent revolutionary situation is now prevailing at home and abroad. in his great statement of may 20, chairman mao tsetung makes the call: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this statement is encouraging the revolutionary people the world over and points out the orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people. it will propel the anti-u.s. struggle of the people of all countries and make it develop more rapidly and vigorously. the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the people of the world, have landed themselves in an isolated position never before known. especially since the reactionary coup d'etat engineered by the u.s. imperialists in cambodia, they have met with the denunciation, resistance and heavier blows of the people in indo-china and the rest of the world."

in conclusion the article said: "this excellent situation is encouraging the thai people immensely. the teaching of chairman mao tsetung, great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world, that the people of a small country should 'dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country' has added new fighting force to the people's liberation army and the revolutionary people and enhanced their confidence in the victory over the u.s. aggressors and the thanom-praphas traitorous clique. under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people's liberation army and the revolutionary people of the country will study and apply this teaching of chairman mao tsetung, give full play to the revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death, strike still harder at the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, advance courageously along the illustrious path of armed struggle and strive for still greater victories exclamation"

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* HONG KONG CHINESE COMMUNIST PRESS *
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JAPAN AND US

June This Year Is an Important Month for Japan

by

Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 6, 1970)

Councilor of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Susumu Hogen came to Hong Kong last month to attend the "Conference of Japanese Ambassadors in Southeast Asia" convened by Kiichi Aichi. Later, a few days ago, he flew to Kuala Lumpur to attend a meeting of the commission organized by the "Djakarta Conference." In mid-June he is scheduled to visit India.

Hogen's busy itinerary shows that Japanese militarism is busy putting its fingers into the Indochinese situation, especially in Cambodia.

In Japan June this year is an important month because the "US-Japan Security Pact" expires on June 23 and the Japanese militarists are planning to renew it by using the method of "automatic extension" so as to keep Japan on the US war chariot. This will certainly cause still greater struggles in Japan.

Many intellectuals have pointed out since the publication of the Nixon-Sato Joint Communique that the so-called "return of Okinawa" is only a fraud. Now more people point out that the question of the return of Okinawa will become even more complicated now that the United States is attempting the prolonged usurpation of Vietnam and expanding the war in Indochina.

These are the ugly things which Japanese militarism is doing today: On the one hand it serves as a second house governor in Asia for US imperialism, extending its economic and political (in the future even military) power into Southeast Asia but on the other it places its own territories indefinitely under US troops.

To whom does Japan belong today? sighed the Japanese people in general when they saw the Japan Airlines aircraft land in Seoul "under the order of an unknown authority" during a hijacking incident.

As is well known it was under the order of the US Air Force in Japan or US intelligence personnel. The Japan Airlines as well as the Japanese Ministry of Transport said they did not know the whereabouts of the aircraft,

but the United States did. It not only did know but was directly exercising command over the aircraft. This is the best evidence that the entire Japan is Okinawa-ized.

The revival of Japanese militarism and US imperialist control and enslavement of the Japanese people make the Japanese people think. A struggle against the US-Japan reactionaries is developing vigorously on the Japanese Islands. This is an important part of the anti-US struggle in the world. Victory belongs to the Japanese people as long as they unite together, incessantly consolidate and develop their united front against the US-Japan reactionaries and persevere in their struggle.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Transforming the Objective World While Transforming Own Subjective World

- PLA commanders and fighters carrying out three-support and two-military missions in Huhehot study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, use the outlook of the proletarian pioneers to transform themselves and effectively pushed forward the vigorous development of revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

(NCNA Huhehot, May 28) The broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters carrying out three-support and two-military missions in the municipality of Huhehot, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, have followed great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching in "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "We must transform the Party and the world according to the outlook of the proletarian vanguards" and his great instruction "Transform the objective world while transforming our own subjective world," studied and applied in a living manner Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat under the situation of the daily deepening of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, energetically grasped their own ideological revolutionization, incessantly used the outlook of the proletarian vanguards to transform themselves, and effectively pushed forward the vigorous development of revolution and production on the various fronts in the entire municipality.

Since the beginning of the great 1970's PLA support-the-Left personnel struggling on various fronts in Huhehot municipality have closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plans, resolutely implemented the fighting tasks put forward by the 9th Party Congress, and won one victory after another together with the revolutionary people of various nationalities.

Under the greatly favorable situation the leadership organ of the support-the-Left personnel promptly analyzed and studied the living ideas of the three-support and two-military personnel. It was found that the deeper the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation developed, the higher the requirements for the three-support and two-military personnel in ideological revolutionization became. The only way to develop further the greatly favorable situation and push forward the victorious development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in a better and faster way was to do a conscientious and good job in grasping the ideological revolutionization of the three-support and two-military personnel, enabling them to remain cool, humble and prudent even when the situation became more and more favorable and to impose stricter requirements on themselves even when the masses had greater and greater confidence in them. So the leadership organ of the support-the-Left units organized the three-support and two-military personnel to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes extensively so as to make them do a conscientious and good job in handling the relation between their own ideological revolutionization and the three-support and two-military work and heighten everybody's consciousness in using the outlook of the proletarian vanguards to transform themselves as well as the consciousness in doing a better job in three-support and two-military work.

Studies made the three-support and two-military personnel on various fronts in the municipality study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought vigorously in a living manner and use the outlook of the proletarian vanguards to transform their world outlook. Support-the-Left personnel stationed in the Powered Machinery Works studied and applied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living manner in close connection with the new situation in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, self-consciously looked for gaps in ideological revolutionization, searched for causes deep in the soul and greatly heightened the consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. On this basis they used the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the guideline to mobilize the masses fully to launch a violent attack against the small handful of class enemies. In this way they won one victory after another in revolution as well as production and became one of the advanced units in the municipality in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In Tungfeng Store support-the-Left personnel stationed there fought side by side with the revolutionary masses in class struggles on the one hand and used the living teaching materials of class struggle in this unit to educate themselves on the other. In this manner they pushed forward the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this unit into a penetrating development as well as heightened their own consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters carrying out three-support and two-military missions on the industrial, communications, finance, trade, cultural and educational fronts combined the energetic grasping of their own ideological revolutionization with doing a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation so that in leading the masses to change

old systems they would first guide them to transform their ideology, and guiding them to change their ideology they would proceed first from stepping up their own ideological revolutionization. They always followed the example of 834lst Support-the-Left Unit, persevered in handling the masses correctly and handling themselves correctly so as to speed up their own pace in ideological revolutionization in struggle and guarantee the doing of a better and better job in three support and two military work.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must study Marxism not only from books but also mainly through class struggle and practice of work as well as getting near the masses of workers and peasants. This is the only way to truly learn Marxism," the broad masses of commanders and fighters carrying out three-support and two-military missions in the municipality of Huhehot, with a strong desire to transform the world outlook, consciously achieved: Studying Chairman Mao's works in the three great revolutionary struggles before others, struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism before others, shouldering hard burdens before others, and acting in time of dangerous crises before others.

Commanders and fighters carrying out support-agriculture missions in suburban areas penetrated deep into production brigades in villages to publicize Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "preparing for war, preparing for natural disasters and doing everything for the people," grasp class struggle in the realm of economy together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and take part in productive labor with them. In this manner they further consolidated socialist positions in rural areas as well as promoted their own ideological revolutionization.

Commanders and fighters supporting the Left on the industrial, communications, finance and trade fronts also self-consciously utilized their leisure to take part in manual labor with the masses, penetrate deep to conduct investigations and studies, grasp first-hand information and sum up experience acquired in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. This greatly strengthened their own ideological revolutionization and further promoted the development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Liu Pei-hsiang, deputy battalion commander of a certain unit, persevered in remaining at his fighting post with stubborn revolutionary will power notwithstanding his grave illness. He went to work in places where the problems were most complicated and showed up in places where class struggle was most acute. He was honorably called by the masses as "a leader in ideological revolutionization."

In order to transform themselves better in the three great revolutionary struggles and speed up the pace of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, support-the-Left units also adopted the method of "going out and inviting in" to learn from the masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants voluntarily. Many three-support and two-military units regularly organized "opinion soliciting teams" to go to the masses in the support-the-Left units to solicit their opinion. Whenever there were shortcomings they would openly conduct self-criticism in front of the masses and promptly obtain the help and supervision of the revolutionary masses.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Mankind must incessantly sum up experience before it can make discoveries, inventions, creations and progress." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, leadership organizations of support-the-Left units organized support-the-Left personnel on various fronts twice this year to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for ideological rectification and training. Support-the-Left units also conducted "little rectifications" in various forms. They used Chairman Mao's important instructions and proletarian policies as their guideline to examine the ideology and the work of the three-support and two-military personnel, sum up and exchange experience in using the outlook of the proletarian vanguards to transform themselves and their world outlook, extol advanced models, and use them as examples to educate everybody. During the course of studies many support-the-Left personnel used the revolutionary spirit of "blood on the bayonet" to struggle against "self-interest" energetically and formulate concrete measures to prevent "haughtiness" and "idleness" and maintain the vigorous revolutionary will for struggle forever.

Support-the-Left personnel stationed in the No. 2 Woolen Textile Mill of Inner Mongolia consciously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thoughts in a living manner, persevered in holding an examination meeting every week and a summing up meeting every month, incessantly used the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" to analyze the new situation in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, sum up new experience in their own ideological revolutionization. They looked for gaps when there were achievements, became more humble when praised, did not change direction when victories were won, and did not stop the continuation of the revolution. This energetically pushed forward the penetrating development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and quickly turned this "old, big, difficult" unit into an advanced unit.

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Revolutionary Committee of Tientsin Municipal Rubber Research Institute Actively Helps Scientific and Technical Personnel To Remold Their World Outlook in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Great Teachings

- Leading them to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously in a living manner in the three great revolutionary movements, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, incessantly promote ideological revolutionization, and push forward the development of scientific research work to produce greater, faster, better and more economical results.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

(NCNA Tientsin, May 28) The Revolutionary Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Rubber Research Institute actively helped scientific and technical personnel to remold their world outlook in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Change of world outlook is a fundamental change," leading them to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously in a living manner in the three great revolutionary movements, destroy self-interest and foster devotion to public interest, incessantly promote ideological revolutionization, and push forward the development of scientific research work for greater, faster, better and more economical results. During the past year or so this research institute completed 16 items of scientific research. Some of these items reached or surpassed international standards and contributed greatly to the development of the production and the elevation of the technological production standards of our rubber industry.

In the course of helping its scientific and technical personnel with the remolding of their world outlook, the revolutionary committee of Tientsin Rubber Research Institute gave first priority to the organization of the scientific and technical personnel to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. To help the scientific and technical personnel to move their standpoint over to that of the proletariat, the revolutionary committee grasped the following works in view of the living ideas of the scientific and technical personnel:

(1) Organizing the scientific and technical personnel to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to repudiate energetically together with the workers the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i; and organizing the scientific and technical personnel on this basis to develop discussions in a big way about the question of "for whose sake?" so as to lead them to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism in association with actual ideas.

(2) Organizing scientific and technical personnel to visit the class education exhibition in Sant'iaoshih and inviting old workers to make class education reports to them in connection with recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness.

(3) Organizing scientific and technical personnel into investigation teams to penetrate deep into factories and enterprises to conduct investigations and studies with the workers, listen extensively to the views of the masses of workers toward scientific research work, examine themselves and look for gaps.

Such activities heightened the consciousness of the scientific and technical personnel in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enabled them to establish the idea of scientific research work serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the past, poisoned by the revisionist line of scientific research, some of the scientific and technical personnel assumed an attitude of "three won't do": They would not do things which could bring them no fame or profit. They would not do things that were uninteresting. They would not do things which were difficult and uncertain. But now, as long as anything is needed by revolution they will do it no matter how difficult it is.

In the past the Eighth Dyestuff and Chemicals Plant of Tientsin once requested the Tientsin Municipal Rubber Research Institute to help conduct research on the question of the handling of coagulated dyes. But some of the people in this research institute paid no attention to it because they thought this work would bring them no fame or profit. However, the receiving of re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers greatly heightened the ideological consciousness of the scientific and technical personnel. Now they voluntarily go to the plant to offer help in conducting the experiment. After conducting more than a hundred experiments together with the workers they extracted a heat-resistant and oil-resistant synthetic rubber from coagulated dyes and helped the plant to plan for the construction of a workshop for the extraction of this rubber. Success of this scientific experiment not only helped the Eighth Dyestuff and Chemical Plant in overcoming its difficulties in processing but also made positive contributions to the development of our rubber industry.

In the course of helping the scientific and technical personnel in their remolding of world outlook the Tientsin Municipal Rubber Research Institute also used Chairman Mao's great teaching "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" to arm their heads, lead them to develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act in the practice of struggle, and overcome the erroneous idea of "aiming at things big and foreign."

In the second half of last year the superior organization assigned a new scientific research job to this research institute. The job was urgent and requirements were high. Some of the technicians were worried because they might not be able to accomplish this task.

At this time the revolutionary committee and workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this institute grasped this living idea, held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, and organized them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching "The Chinese people have the ambition and ability. They will catch up with and surpass international advanced

standards in the near future" and energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "principle of crawling at a snail's pace" so as to rally their revolutionary spirit.

As a result they indicated that they will overcome difficulties and accomplish the job. Immediately a "three-in-one" scientific combat team consisting mainly of workers was set up and thrown into combat. After studying and practicing together with the workers, they finally accomplished this job in only ten days producing greater, faster, better and more economical way. Grasping this advanced example in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought the research institute promptly organized everybody to sum up the experience which greatly promoted the scientific research work in the entire institute.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Do A Good Job in the Work of Guiding and Educating Youths and Children

by

Chu Wen-sui (朱文穗)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Not having a correct political viewpoint is tantamount to having no soul" and "All departments should assume the responsibility of ideological and political work. The Communist Party must do so, the Communist Youth League must do so and school masters and school teachers must all the more do so." To use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the youths and children and to step up the ideological and political work on the youths and children is an important thing concerning the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. One of the important means used by the class enemy in an attempt to restore capitalism is to snatch youths and children from us.

The great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the counter-revolutionary plot of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company to restore capitalism in China. Nourished by the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of youths and children are growing up strong. Tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, many youths and children have greatly heightened their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Many parents and teachers in primary and middle schools consider the cultivation, guidance and education of youths and children and the concern over their growth an important task in the revolutionary cause. The habit of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner has developed among the broad masses of youths and children and good people and good deeds are emerging incessantly.

However, there are also individual places where this work is neglected. Some comrades entertain a theory of "natural growth." They said: "Children are ignorant, but when they grow up they will certainly learn."

These comrades consider the children's growth a natural process and do not consider the work of ideological education of the children an absolute must. This is wrong. As we know, in the acute and complicated class struggle the proletariat uses proletarian ideology to educate youths and children but the bourgeoisie uses bourgeois ideology to corrupt youths and children. Lacking political experience, experience in life in the society and the power of differentiation, they are readily encouraged by revolutionary heroes but are also readily hoodwinked by the class enemy. They can easily learn to be good but also easily learn to be bad. If we do

not use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate youths and children and, in particular, fail to step up class education but let them "grow naturally," can youths and children learn the truths about revolution? And can they grow up to be reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause? Definitely not.

Facts demonstrated that the class enemy will sneak in as soon as we slacken a slight bit our ideological and political work for youths and children. They will then use such counter-revolutionary methods such as corruption, seduction and deception to lead the youths and children astray onto the evil road. It is only by stepping up education for youths and children that we can establish a correct political viewpoint in them from the time when they are still young so that they will follow the correct road of revolution, and cultivate in them the power to tell good from bad so they may repel the corruption of bourgeois ideas and influences of various old customs.

Comrades with the viewpoint of "natural growth" give up their ideological and political work for youths and children. This reflects their lack of the idea of class struggle and their failure to see the acute struggle in which the class enemy is trying to snatch away the younger generation from us. Consequently these comrades must intensify their idea of class struggle and truly attach importance to the work of cultivating and educating youths and children.

Some parents say: "Our children have a good family background; there will not be much problem for them." As a result, they slacken their ideological and political education for their children.

Indeed, youths and children from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants' families can receive some good influences from the family; but another important aspect is their influence by society in general. These comrades see only the side of good family background which gives the children good influence but fail to see the side of complicated social influence. We cannot say that we do not have to step up ideological and political work for the children as long as they are from a good family.

In the past renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i spread the idea of "spontaneous redness" with a view to making us lose our alertness in connection with the question of fostering successors to the revolutionary cause so that bourgeois ideas may fill the gap to corrupt the younger generation and serve the cause of restoration of capitalism. We must thoroughly repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and eliminate its remnant poison.

Successors to the revolutionary cause are to be brought up and steeled in the storm of class struggle. Consequently we must actively create proper conditions, organize them to take part constantly in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation in accordance with the characteristics of youths and children, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate them and help them to grow up healthily.

Cultivation of the millions of successors to the revolutionary cause "is an extremely important question concerning the facts of life or death of our Party and nation. This is a hundred-year, thousand-year and ten-thousand-year plan of the proletariat revolutionary cause." All revolutionary teachers, revolutionary parents and revolutionary comrades must concern themselves with the growth of youths and children, self-consciously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to cultivate the younger generation and adopt a correct attitude to educate youths and children with proper methods so as to let the saplings grow into luxuriant trees and the youths and children may gradually grow to become sturdy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Hsien Develops Small Iron and Steel Complex

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jun. 3, 1970)

a county in kiangsi province, east china, has developed a small iron and steel complex comprising ore mining, coking, iron smelting, steel making and rolling. this complex is giving a strong impetus to local industry and agriculture. in building it, the county revolutionary committee has adhered to the policy of self-reliance and launched a vigorous mass movement under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his policy of "walking on two legs".

it took fengcheng county only one year and more to open up three small iron mines, five small coal-mines and to build a plant producing refractory materials, making it more than self-sufficient in coal, coke and refractory materials. meanwhile, a small blast furnace and an electric arc furnace for steel making were put up and rolling equipment was installed. the county was thus able to produce 1,000 tons of pig iron, more than 30 tons of steel ingots and steel castings and some 700 tons of rolled steel. with this strong support for local industry and agriculture, small farm machinery, electrical machinery, cement, chemical fertilizer and insecticide works sprang up in the county and the water conservancy construction was greatly speeded up. many people's communes in the hilly areas have built water turbine and electric pumping stations. industry and agriculture in the county have taken on a new look.

the building up of the iron and steel industry involved a sharp struggle between the two lines. in 1958, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolutionary people of fengcheng county launched a mass campaign for setting up an iron and steel industry.

as many as 13 small blast furnaces were built in the county in 1962, which turned out about 10,000 tons of pig iron a year. however, when the industry was developing vigorously, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did all they could to spread the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they closed down small blast furnaces and this resulted in a setback in the iron and steel industry in the county.

when the fengcheng county revolutionary committee was established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, acting upon chairman mao's great teaching "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier", it decided to speed up the construction of small iron and steel enterprises to promote local industry and agriculture by making full use of the relatively abundant local resources of coal and iron.

the county revolutionary committee got the revolutionary masses to pay great attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to revolutionary mass criticism and gave the lead in eradicating the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. everyone became determined to rely on their own efforts, work hard and wage a "people's war" in setting up an iron and steel industry.

in order to solve the problem of funds, the revolutionary masses paid great attention to diligence and frugality, saving every penny for developing the iron and steel industry. thus, they were able to solve this problem by relying entirely on their own strength and did not need to get state help.

so that they would have sufficient ore, they mobilized the commune members and relied on them in running the mines. in a short period, several small mines were opened up and were soon producing enough for the county's needs. when they lacked equipment, the workers made their own out of any materials available and by using locally devised methods. in the steel works there were no cranes, so the workers used shoulder-poles. there were no pulverizers, so the crushing was done by hand hammers. in this way, the workers overcame one difficulty after another and built a small iron and steel complex with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the first heat of steel was produced on october 1st, 1968.

at present, under the leadership of the county revolutionary committee, the revolutionary masses in the county are going ahead on the basis of their successes. they are preparing to build steel converters and a project for making coke by a new method. all this is aimed at further developing and improving the small iron and steel complex.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Huot Sambath, on Behalf of Samdech Sihanouk, Thanks American People for Support to Cambodian People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 3, 1970)

huot sambath, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia, on behalf of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of kampuchea, the royal government of national union and the people of cambodia, recently sent a message to the american people expressing thanks for their support to the struggle of the cambodian people, according to the viet nam news agency.

the message specially extended deep regards to the american people on the death of four students of kent university, ohio state, who were savagely killed by the u.s. authorities during their struggle against u.s. armed invasion of cambodia.

the message said: "cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of kampuchea, the royal government of national union of cambodia and i are exceedingly shocked to learn that four students of kent university were brutally murdered when the american youth and intellectuals struggled in protest against president nixon's order to launch the open armed invasion of cambodia."

the message stressed that the courageous struggle of the youth, intellectuals and peace-loving people in the united states will go down in history as a just action.

the message said that relying on their own national liberation army, the cambodian people are determined to defend their legitimate rights of freedom and independence and fight to the last man.

in conclusion the message expressed profound gratitude to the american youth and intellectuals and to the peace and justice-loving american people for their courageous, firm and just support accorded to the cambodian people who are waging a legitimate struggle under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea.

MAO'S MAY 20 STATEMENT

Representative of Palestine National Liberation Movement Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jun. 3, 1970)

"the palestinian people fully support the great statement issued by chairman mao on may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialist aggression," said ismail behsara, representative of the palestine national liberation movement in peshawar and rawalpindi, pakistan, in a recent interview with hsinhua.

ismail behsara said: "the palestinian people who are fighting against u.s. imperialist and israeli aggression warmly welcome with great joy chairman mao's solemn statement." "chairman mao's statement is of far-reaching significance and is a great encouragement to the palestinian people and the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam. it is also a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

he said: "chairman mao says: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' this brilliant thesis of chairman mao is truth which has been proved by the victories of the palestinian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, israel."

ismail behsara strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its aggression against indo-china. he said that u.s. imperialism has committed heinous crimes in the middle east, and now it is invading cambodia. u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of palestine and cambodia and all oppressed people.

he called on all oppressed people and freedom-fighters to respond to chairman mao's call to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. he said: "we palestinian people will be victorious because chairman mao, the great leader of the people of the world, is on our side."

"L'Humanite Rouge" Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 3, 1970)

the editorial committee of the french journal "l'humanite rouge" in an article on may 28 expressed warm support for the solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on may 20 in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the article said, "l'humanite rouge" "thanks the great leader of the chinese people for his new, brilliant contribution to the revolutionary cause of the labouring people against their most ferocious exploiter and oppressor." the journal "urges its readers, its correspondents and the militants of its committees of distribution to read it, to study it collectively, to make it known rapidly to the greatest possible number of manual and intellectual workers, french and immigrated, and to ensure the concrete application of his teachings to the specific national conditions of france."

the article noted that u.s. imperialism plays the role of "international gendarme" towards every revolutionary movement in europe, and also in france. therefore u.s. imperialism is also the main enemy of the french people. the article called on the french people to launch an unremitting struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

the article expressed firm support for the struggle of the heroic people of viet nam and palestine and of the people of various countries invaded by u.s. imperialism and its puppets. it gave unreserved support to the peoples of cambodia and laos who are victims of u.s. imperialism. it called for the immediate official recognition of the royal government of national union presided over by samdech norodom sihanouk and under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. it expressed solidarity with the just struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the japanese people and the peoples in asia, africa and latin america. it voiced full support for the mass struggles waged by the american people themselves against the imperialist, fascist and racist regime.

the article continued, "'l'humanite rouge' acclaims the distinguished theory of chairman mao tsetung affirming that 'all reactionaries are paper tigers'. it calls on all its readers and all the marxist-leninist militants to explain in the most profound way they can this correct theory to the broadest masses, while refuting the false and stupid allegations spread on its subject by the revisionist leaders. the theory of 'paper tiger' is a source of revolutionary courage and determination."

"l'humanite rouge" expressed its response "to the call of chairman mao tsetung: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'" it "urges the french people to respond warmly and enthusiastically to this call, to strengthen unity at basic-level units, to take action in france, and to have the most concrete solidarity with the other peoples internationally. the ignominious defeat of u.s. imperialism will lead to that of the regime of the french monopolies, or inversely, the latter will accelerate the former."

in conclusion, the article said, "revolution is the main trend of our era." it adds, "march on, against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs, against the regime of the monopolies in france, and for the victory of socialist revolution exclamation"

Friends from Dominican Republic Support Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 2, 1970)

three friends from the dominican republic in a statement to hsinhua here have warmly praised and supported the solemn statement issued by the great leader chairman mao on may 20 supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's statement has made a penetrating analysis of the present world situation, and shown the way to the world people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, they said.

the dominican friends said that the solemn statement will go down in the history of the world revolutionary movement as a document of fundamental importance.

they said that since the second world war, u.s. imperialism has been more and more on the decline, while the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism has been developing daily. however, u.s. imperialism is aggressive by nature, and it is now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. when it saw that it was unable to win in viet nam and laos, it committed invasion of cambodia so as to suppress the heroic khmer people who are fighting for their independence and freedom.

they said: u.s. imperialism looks strong, but actually it is very weak. just as chairman mao has put it, "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger".

they pointed out that u.s. imperialism is a colossus with feet of clay. in latin america, u.s. imperialism is confronted with a revolutionary upsurge of the people. therefore, it is stepping up military deployment there, and is bent on supporting the most reactionary regimes. but for all its schemes, u.s. imperialism cannot prevent the latin american people from rising in struggle against it.

the dominican friends said that the people of the world are very strong and their struggle against u.s. imperialism is mounting daily. just as chairman mao has pointed out: "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." the just cause of the people of the world is winning ever greater support and the greatest is the militant support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people from the people's republic of china and chairman mao.

the dominican friends said that the unity of the revolutionaries is the key to victory. chairman mao's solemn statement points out to us the path to unity. to defeat imperialism, the latin american people should unite like the asian and african peoples, and join hands with the peoples of north america, europe and oceania.

the dominican friends concluded by saying: let us shout: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

Like Brilliant Beacon, Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement Lights Up Road of Revolutionary Struggle of World People, Say Sudanese Free Pen Society and Arab Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1970)

chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism is like a brilliant beacon which lights up the road of the world people's revolutionary struggle and guides them to complete victory. that is the emotional acclamation expressed in one accord by the sudanese free pen society, veteran fighters, workers and other arab friends.

in a statement issued on may 28, the sudanese free pen society said: "in the world people's great upsurge against u.s. imperialism, the great leader of the revolutionary people

of the world chairman mao issued on may 20, 1970 a great historic statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. the statement is of great significance to world revolution. it points out the main trend in the world today and expresses firm confidence in the final victory of the world people in their struggle for freedom and national salvation."

after condemning the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression against the world people, particularly against the indo-chinese people, the statement stressed: "with deep confidence in victory, chairman mao points out wisely: 'strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.' this is a great inspiration and support not only to the indo-chinese peoples but also to the people of the world."

"the great teacher of the world proletariat chairman mao pointed out long ago that 'the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.' the world situation today has borne out the great teaching of chairman mao. u.s. imperialism is doomed to failure whereas the world people will certainly win victory," the statement said.

"the revolutionary and progressive sudanese writers firmly support the great historic statement of chairman mao in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, and warmly hail this significant and brilliant statement which brightly illuminates the road of revolutionary struggle for the world people and guides them to complete victory," the statement concluded.

. veteran algerian fighter said told hsinhua: "chairman mao's solemn statement is superb and most encouraging exclamation it made a penetrating analysis of the excellent international situation today; it points out in time the clear-cut revolutionary objective for the world people and the correct road to victory. it gives expression to the desire of the world people, greatly heightening the morale of the people and deflating the arrogance of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the world people are sure to win exclamation"

"u.s. imperialism looks colossal with its aircraft, cannons and tanks. but just as chairman mao has described, it is 'in essence a paper tiger', so weak that it can scare nobody. have not the indo-chinese people badly battered and driven it into an impasse? 'in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind." this remark of chairman mao is true to the letter. it is the people, not the handful of oppressive imperialists and their running dogs who master the destiny of the world today," said noted.

sadek, an old algerian worker, said: "u.s. imperialism, committing aggression and massacres everywhere, is the most heinous enemy of the world people."

he added: "u.s. imperialism will never change its aggressive nature. the people, who desire peace, independence and prosperity shall never entertain any illusions about u.s. imperialism. they should instead rise courageously to struggle in response to the great militant call of the

great leader chairman mao, strengthen their unity and support each other, wage staunch armed struggle and defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

an algerian student named ahmed pointed out: "chairman mao's solemn statement is of great historic significance and its publication is a great event in the history of people's revolution of the world. chairman mao says: 'a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' this conclusion of genius by chairman mao is a great contribution to marxism-leninism, and will have far-reaching influence on the future of the world."

after studying chairman mao's solemn statement, algerian teacher belkacem said: "every word of this statement is the truth, like a bright beacon illuminating the road of revolution and liberation for the oppressed nations and peoples." he said: "chairman mao has seriously declared in his solemn statement: 'the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.' this is a great support and encouragement to the world's people in their struggle against imperialism. it will certainly push this struggle forward continuously and accelerate the coming of victory."

an algerian writer wrote an article warmly hailing the publication of chairman mao's solemn statement. he wrote that the vietnamese people have persevered in a correct revolutionary line, namely, a line of protracted people's war. that is why u.s. imperialism was defeated in viet nam. the excellent situation in the struggle of the palestinian people against u.s.-israeli aggressors has eloquently testified to the truth expounded by chairman mao in his statement: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

a sudanese friend told hsinhua in khartoum: "chairman mao tsetung points out the direction of struggle for the people of the world. chairman mao tsetung has consistently supported the struggle of the revolutionary people. this statement is another expression of his deep concern and resolute support for the broad masses of the people." we trust socialist china greatly, he said. china has given tremendous support to the world revolution. mao tsetung thought gives radiant and brilliant guidance to the people of the world.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Kathmandu Meeting Celebrates 5th Anniversary of Inauguration of Factory Built with Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 3, 1970)

a meeting in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the bansbari leather and shoe factory built with chinese assistance was held here yesterday. more than 300 people took part.

the meeting was attended by navaraj subedi, minister of industry and commerce, and other officials of the nepalese departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, other diplomats of the chinese embassy, and leaders of chinese technical engineering working teams attended the meeting on invitation.

navaraj subedi spoke on behalf of the nepalese government. he thanked the chinese government for her economic and technical assistance in building the factory.

chinese ambassador wang tse said in his speech that the economic and technical cooperation between china and nepal shows that the two countries are supporting and learning from each other. he expressed the firm belief that the sino-nepalese friendship will be continuously consolidated and strengthened along with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Highway Technical Engineering Working Team to Nepal Feted

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 3, 1970)

chief engineer of the roads department of the royal government of nepal, bishnu bahadur karki, recently gave a dinner for the chinese highway technical engineering working team for maintenance of the kathmandu-kodari highway at the expiration of its term of work.

li pu-hsiao, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy to nepal, leaders of the chinese highway team and all technical personnel in charge of highway maintenance work were present at the dinner at invitation.

present at the dinner were bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the transport and communication ministry, d.j. thapa, official in charge of the prithvi highway project, and pradhan nanga, official in charge of the kathmandu-bhaktapur highway project.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

nepalese friends highly praised the speedy construction and high quality of the highways built with chinese assistance. they regarded the kathmandu-kodari highway as nepal-china friendship highway and held that its completion has strengthened the friendship and economic cooperation between nepal and china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai and Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Receive Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan, Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon received air marshal aboul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his party. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were wu fa-hsien, commander, wang hui-chiu, political commissar, and kuang jen-nung, deputy-commander, of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the organizations concerned, including nan nien-lung, li chiang, liang pu, yuan hua-ping, chu kai-yin and han hsu.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, m.a. jafri, minister, and group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, of the pakistan embassy in peking, were also present.

later, a banquet was given in honour of the pakistan guests.

Pakistan Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his party, accompanied by wu fa-hsien, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, watched an exhibition flight by an air force unit of the p.l.a. peking units on june 1.

the pakistan guests also visited the "may 7" pharmaceutical factory run by the families of servicemen of the air force unit and an exhibition of clay sculpture presenting the family histories of some of the commanders and fighters of the unit. they were accorded a rousing welcome by the commanders and fighters and their families.

during his stay in peking, air marshal abdul rahim khan saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe and went sightseeing to the ming tombs and the great wall in the company of kuang jen-nung, deputy-commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army.

air marshal abdul rahim khan was accompanied by k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, when he saw the ballet, and was accompanied by group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, and colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military attache, of the pakistan embassy in china, during his sightseeing tour.

Pakistan Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, his wife and three other pakistan guests, accompanied by kuang jen-nung, deputy-commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife niu hsiu-chen, left here by special plane this morning to tour the southern part of china. air marshal abdul rahim khan is accompanied on the trip to southern china by group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife.

the pakistan guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by wu fa-hsien, commander of the p.l.a. air force; and more than 1,000 commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. air force units and peking militiamen. the crowd shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation" "we firmly support the pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression exclamation" "we firmly support the people of kashmir in their struggle for self-determination exclamation" "we firmly support the indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "long live the unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" "down with imperialism exclamation"

han nien-lung, li chiang, liang pu, hu ping, yuan hua-ping, wu chung, ting kuo-yu, yang kung-su, wu hsiao-ta, chu kai-yin, li chi-tai and chen sui-chi, leading members of the departments and organizations concerned, were present at the airport.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, was also present.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; m.a. jafri, minister, colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military attache, and other members of the pakistan embassy were present at the airport.

military attaches of a number of foreign embassies here were also present.

Pakistan Air Force Commander-in-Chief Abdul Rahim Khan Visits Chairman Mao's Birthplace

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 4, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, his wife and three other pakistan guests arrived in changsha by special plane this morning in the company of kuang jen-nung, deputy-commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, niu hsiu-chen and others. they made a trip to shaoshan, birthplace of our great leader chairman mao, where they were given a rousing welcome by leading members of the revolutionary committee of the shaoshan administrative region and of the p.l.a. units stationed there.

the pakistan guests visited chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall. they posed for pictures in front of the residence.

yang ta-yi, commander of the hunan provincial command of the p.l.a., gave a banquet in honour of the pakistan guests in shaoshan.

air marshal abdul rahim khan and his wife and party left changsha by special plane this evening.

among those who welcomed and saw the pakistan guests off at the airport were yang ta-yi, commander, and sun cheng-chien, kou hsien-hsueh and yang min, deputy-commanders, of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife, who had accompanied air marshal abdul rahim khan to hunan, left changsha on board the same plane.

Pakistan Air Force Commander-in-Chief Abdul Rahim Khan Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were wu fa-hsien, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the general departments, the air force and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other organizations concerned, including huang chih-yung, wang hsi-ke, wang hui-chiu, han nien-lung, li chiang, kuang jen-nung, wu chung, liang pu, hu ping, ting kuo-yu, yuan hua-ping, yang kung-su, chu kai-yin, ma teh-cheng, wu hsiao-ta, li chi-tai, chen sui-chi and niu hsiu-chen; and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

both air marshal abdul rahim khan and commander wu fa-hsien spoke at the banquet.

air marshal abdul rahim khan said: what we have seen in china has greatly impressed us. the whole nation to a man has rallied round the great leader chairman mao tsetung. under the brilliant, wise and farsighted leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people have worked with dedication and revolutionary fervour to make tremendous achievements. chairman mao will always lead the chinese people to greater and brighter glories. we are firmly convinced that a nation, so devoted in its cultivation and practice of virtues as china is, cannot but be peaceful and does not pose a threat to any other nation.

he said: pakistan-china friendship has contributed significantly to the cause of peace in our region. our friendship is not based on the transient motives of expediency or selfishness.

he said: china's firm and consistent support to the people of jammu and kashmir in their just struggle for their inalienable right of self-determination has been a source of great strength and inspiration to them. china has given us generous economic assistance. this has yielded substantial results in our economic development. china proved in deeds the depth and loyalty of her friendship for pakistan and her firm backing for a just cause.

air marshal abdul rahim khan said: as we look at the world today we come to the inescapable conclusion that without the active participation and agreement of the people's republic

of china in world affairs there is no hope for peace and stability in asia or in any corner of the world at large.

he said in conclusion: we shall greatly look forward to the exchange of visits between our two countries in the months and years ahead, so as to promote the constant growth and development of pakistan-china friendship.

in his speech, wu fa-hsien said: air marshal abdul rahim khan's visit has achieved very good results and made useful contributions to the further promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and armies.

he said: our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." our two peoples sympathize with, support and encourage each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism.

the chinese people and government consistently give warm sympathy and support to the pakistan people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly support the kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. the pakistan government and people support the struggle of the chinese people against the creation of "two chinas" and support the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. we express our thanks for this.

wu fa-hsien pointed out: to safeguard and develop the friendship between china and pakistan is the common aspirations of our two peoples. together with our pakistan friends, we will, as always, make joint efforts to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. the pakistan people can rest assured that the chinese people will always remain their reliable friends in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism.

wu fa-hsien finally said: in such an excellent situation both at home and abroad, the chinese people and people's liberation army continue to maintain high vigilance, enhance preparedness against war and are ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade our country. meanwhile, we will certainly fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty and give firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys until final victory is won.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and armies of china and pakistan.

present were k. m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, m. a. jafri, minister, group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache, colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, military attache, and other members of the pakistan embassy in china.

military attaches of some other countries in peking were also present.

US

"Raging Flames Cannot Be Put Out, Evidence of Crime Cannot Be Destroyed"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1970)

"raging flames cannot be put out, evidence of crime cannot be destroyed" -- account of the struggle of black students of jackson state college in the united states.

the afro-americans with a militant tradition have heroically plunged into the raging struggle of the american people against the nixon government's invasion of cambodia and its massacre of the demonstrating masses at home. closing their ranks with the broad masses of the white people, they have made great contributions in the struggle. the fight that took place in the jackson state college in mississippi in the south provides a shining example of this heroic struggle.

the students at the jackson state college, mostly afro-american, have a glorious tradition of struggle. three years ago, a struggle was unfolded against violent suppression during which a black student laid down his life. over the past few years, they have launched incessant struggles against the dispatch by the u.s. ruling circles of black students of the college to south viet nam to serve as cannon-fodder in the u.s. war of aggression. the nixon administration's expansion of its aggressive war in indo-china and its fascist atrocities in slaughtering white and black people have all the more evoked their furious indignation. they have incessantly held protest demonstrations and fought fiercely with stones and bottles against the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them.

being scared out of its wits by the revolutionary struggle of the black students of the jackson state college, the nixon government stationed large numbers of mounted police, armoured cars and 500 national guardsmen near the college and plotted a massacre of the demonstrating black students in a vain attempt to put out the flames of revolution.

on the morning of may 15, when the black students of the college were holding a protest demonstration in the street in front of a women's dormitory, fully armed national guardsmen suddenly rushed into the campus and surrounded the students. the reactionary national guardsmen who rushed to the fore deployed and knelt down rapidly, and opened fire without warning. a barrage of shots whined towards the unarmed black students. phillip l. gibbs, 21, and james earl green, 17, thus laid down their young lives in the struggle against the aggressive policy of u.s. imperialism and more than ten other black students were wounded. the street in front of the women's dormitory was crimson with blood.

the five-story women's dormitory which was spattered with gunfire provides a vivid proof of the crime committed by the nixon administration in barbarously killing the black students. there were hundreds of bullet holes on the walls, window-panes were smashed, and every window on that end of the dorm was shattered. an eye-witness said: "there are bullet holes in all the windows and there's blood all over our campus, and blood all over the dorm." he said that "i think it was just a massacre, i think it was pre-planned."

contrary to its wishes, the reactionary nixon government's fascist atrocities have failed to put out the flames of struggle at the jackson state college, but aroused ever stronger resistance from all the black students.

the indignant students wearing black arm bands distributed leaflets to the people of jackson city, calling on the black and white people to hold large-scale protest demonstrations. on may 17, 500 students held a memorial service for the victims and then drove in motors to where the two students were murdered. more and more people joined the ranks on the way. 200 motors forming a grand motor-cade drove past the bullet-riddled women's dormitory to express strong protest against the fascist atrocities of the nixon government. later, a protest rally was held near the college which was attended by 3,000 people in the end. on may 18, students held another protest rally and demonstration around the mississippi governor's mansion.

the students of the jackson state college later staged a tit-for-tat struggle against the nixon government's scheme to destroy evidence.

in face of the country-wide protest, nixon, with his hands dripping with the blood of the people, played counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a big way. on the one hand, he shed a few drops of crocodile's tears, saying that he was "deeply saddened" by the death of the two black students, and implored "restraint" and "understanding" by the american people. on the other hand, he declared that he would "investigate" the incident, while directing the federal judge to order the demolition of the bullet-riddled walls and windows in an attempt to destroy evidence.

the students of the college who are maturing in the struggle immediately saw through the scheme. they angrily burned the copy of the order of the federal judge and pointed out that they would not allow the evidence of the murder of the people to be destroyed. the bullet-riddled walls of the women's dormitory are a monumental indictment of the nixon government for its fascist atrocities.

the students immediately organized themselves. 250 students guarded and patrolled day and night around the women's dormitory to protect the spot where the two black students were killed, so that more people will see the crime of the nixon government. the struggle against destroying evidence continued till the funeral of the murdered students.

a solemn and grave, indignant and militant atmosphere prevailed in jackson city on may 22. with deep grief for their fallen comrade-in-arms and burning hatred for the nixon administration, several thousand black and white people attended the funeral service for james earl green. this was a big review of the black and white people's unity in struggle and a powerful demonstration of the american people against the fascist atrocities of the nixon administration exclamation the hall in which the service was held was filled with local residents and people from various places of the country. all the 3,000 seats were filled while many others lined the walls of the big hall and overflowed onto the stairs. amidst the strains of the requiem, the blood of the people was boiling. in the silent mourning, a new struggle was in the brewing. a black people at the funeral expressed the feelings of all those present when he said: "no amount of oratory here by me or anyone else will be able to replace the spirit of james earl green exclamation"

after the service, the mourners marched in procession to the tomb and buried their fallen comrade-in-arms. what they laid down was not the remains of the fallen, but seeds of hatred.

after the comrades-in-arms laid down their lives, some black organizations in mississippi state have taken up arms and set up a united front of armed self-defence to carry out struggle. white and black students in more than 200 american universities and colleges held strikes to mourn for the fallen students of jackson state college and to protest strongly against the sanguinary crime committed by the nixon administration in slaughtering the black students. 900 public schools in new york city stopped classes on may 22 in memory of the fallen black people.

the revolutionary flames cannot be put out and the evidence of murder cannot be destroyed. the american people will never forget nixon's fascist atrocities. thousands upon thousands of black people have marched ahead along the path crimson with the blood of the victims, heroically throwing themselves into the revolutionary struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and slaughter of demonstrating masses. the black people are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white people. they are supporting each other and marching forward together in a more vigorous offensive against the nixon administration.

Excellent Situation in American People's Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1970)

the american people's revolutionary storm of protest against the nixon government's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and expand the war of aggression in indo-china has swept the whole country since the beginning of last month. it has been pounding the u.s. fascist rule, vehemently shaking the rotten and declining imperialist system, and constituting an important part of the current new upsurge in the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "while massacring the people in other countries, u.s. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states." no sooner had the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly announced his decision to invade cambodia on april 30 than the u.s. people launched protest movement wave upon wave with increasing momentum. the panic-stricken nixon government stripped off all its camouflage and in barely two weeks shot dead 12 white and black students and other afro-americans. these atrocities have made the u.s. revolutionary mass movement grow more vigorously like a prairie fire raging throughout the country. massive strikes were held at over 600 colleges in more than 40 states. the broad masses of afro-americans, workers and people of other strata have valiantly plunged themselves into the struggle, which is unparalleled in american history for its magnitude, duration and clear-cut political slogans. at present, the revolutionary mass movement in the united states is developing in depth. this is shown in the fact that the progressive student movement has begun to integrate itself with the workers' movement and the struggle of the black people, that the black and white people have supported each other and forged militant unity, and that more and more workers are breaking away from the scab unions' control and rising in struggle to attain political or economic goals. the students, afro-americans and workers, whose

struggles are joining forces step by step to form a turbulent revolutionary torrent, are writing a magnificent new chapter in the annals of the american people's revolutionary struggle.

students determined to integrate themselves with workers

in this great revolutionary movement, the american students have experienced a fierce struggle and a great tempering. at present, quite a number of student organizations have proposed to go to factories and among the workers to merge the student struggle with those of the workers and afro-americans. this indicates that the american student movement has developed to a new stage and is having a broad prospect.

the u.s. students have always been directing their spearhead of struggle against the nixon government's policy of aggression and war. in the past month, they have demonstrated their protest in all forms and put forward such resounding militant slogans as "down with nixon exclamation" and "we don't want nixon's war". they have, out of indignation, smashed the campus offices of the "reserved officers training corps", a set-up serving the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression, and have held protest demonstrations or rallies around 25 military bases in the country together with people of other sections. at a recent conference, several hundred delegates from 90 colleges in 25 states resolved to launch full "attacks on selective service" and called for an anti-draft campaign. this was another instance of the pioneer role being played by the youth and students in the entire revolutionary struggle in the united states.

steadily summing up experiences in struggle, the american students have been constantly raising their consciousness and marching ahead. in mid-may, the representatives of more than 250 universities or colleges from all over the country held a meeting at yale university, at which they set their present tasks: to oppose the nixon government's expansion of war of aggression; to demand an end to the persecution of afro-americans; and to stop the military training and military research in universities or colleges. the meeting called on the american students to persist in struggle and spend "a summer of resistance and liberation". a student leader said that they were determined to spread the struggle of protest from schools to factories to paralyze the "war machine". recently, student organizations of various universities or colleges have founded special set-ups with "the task of making up coalition of students, labour, and members of the u.s. negro community". the rally jointly held by more than 100,000 students and workers in new york on may 21 in protest against nixon's invasion of cambodia and his slaughter of demonstrators marked a good beginning. workers and students participating in the rally pointed out that this was only the beginning of the joint struggle of students and workers and that they would further unite in the common struggle ahead.

it is worthwhile to point out that the nixon government, while carrying out sanguinary suppression of the surging student movement, is stepping up playing with counter-revolutionary political deception. u.s. vice-president agnew vainly attempted to lead the vigorous student movement astray and to smother the revolutionary mass movement by openly claiming that he "agreed" to the students "working within the system" and demanded that they only make suggestions at the capitol. this scheme of the u.s. ruling circles will assuredly meet with an ignominious defeat under the pounding of the dashing tide of the revolutionary mass movement of the american people.

black and white masses support each other and fight in unity

the cruelly oppressed and exploited afro-americans with militant traditions have also actively plunged themselves into this great struggle. they have begun to consciously smash the scheme of the reactionary ruling classes in using racial discrimination to divide and rule the american labouring people. uniting with the broad white masses and fighting in unity, they have started to integrate their struggle for freedom and liberation with the struggle of the broad sections of the american people in opposing the policy of aggression and the fascist suppression by the ruling circles. this will raise the afro-american struggle against violent repression to a new high and deal heavier blows to the fascist-rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class.

during their struggle, the black and white masses have further realized that they share common interests and have common objectives to strive for. on may 1 and 2, some 20,000 white and black students held big demonstrations in new haven, connecticut, venemently condemning the reactionary ruling circles for their fascist persecution of black panther leaders who advocate resistance by force against violent repression and strongly demanding the nixon government's withdrawal of all u.s. aggressor troops from indo-china. following the successive killings of white and black students and black masses by the nixon government, the broad masses of black and white students have further united to start a more violent storm of protest throughout the country. the meeting of protest jointly held by over 10,000 black and white people in atlanta, georgia, is a vivid example. exposing the reactionary authorities' scheme in sowing discord among the white and black, an afro-american leader of the meeting pointed out: "this is not a 'scuffle' between the whites and blacks. this is a struggle between the haves and the have-nots, the oppressors and the oppressed".

in the face of nixon's frenzied suppression of the white and black people, more and more afro-americans have come to realize now that the so-called "civil rights", "welfare" and so on peddled by the ruling circles are nothing but lies and deception aimed at paralyzing their fighting will. many afro-americans who were influenced by the advocacy of "non-violence actions" in the past have now been determined to use revolutionary violence to fight against the counter-revolutionary violence of the ruling circles and have begun to set up self-defence organizations. some afro-american organizations in mississippi state have formed a united front for armed self-defence. at the meeting of representatives from 123 universities and middle schools of the afro-americans held in georgia state in mid-may, many student representatives expressed that they will adopt self-defence measures to fight against the armed suppression by the ruling circles. a leader of a militant afro-american organization said recently, "only by resorting to arms and leading a cruel struggle in the home base of u.s. fascist imperialism, can we gain our freedom and liberation."

working class is fighting and advancing

workers in the united states have broken through the scab unions' control step by step and risen in the present great revolutionary struggle. this is a symbol of the new awakening of the u.s. working class and has added a powerful force to this great revolutionary struggle.

while more than 100,000 workers and students were jointly holding the powerful protest demonstrations in new york in mid-may, workers in many other u.s. cities also unfolded protest activities in various forms. tens of thousands of workers in cleveland signed a statement against the nixon government's policies of war and aggression. workers in pittsburg, the iron and steel centre, held a protest meeting against nixon government's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. the municipal workers in denver city adopted a resolution denouncing u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia.

for years, with a view to suppressing workers' struggle, the u.s. ruling circles have resorted to means of bourgeois dictatorship such as "laws" and "bans" to tie the hands of the workers, and, at the same time, fostered a group of scabs to handle their hired scab union a.f.l.-c.i.o. to control the workers' movement. when the american people throughout the country were launching a raging tide of protest against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia, chieftains of a.f.l.-c.i.o. openly expressed support for nixon's policy of war. this aroused immediately extreme indignation of the u.s. workers who broke through the obstacles put up by scab unions and resolutely plunged themselves into the struggle against the ruling circles' policy of aggression and their fascist suppression. strongly influenced by the broad masses of workers, a number of industrial trade unions at grass-roots or regional levels have also successively expressed their opposition to the nixon government's aggression against cambodia.

at the same time, the u.s. workers have further launched the struggle against the monopoly capitalists' ruthless exploitation and oppression. the number of strikes taken place in the first five months of this year far surpassed that in any year of the 1960's. most of the strikes were held in defiance of the control by the scab unions, and were announced by the ruling circles as "illegal". the fact that the u.s. working class has frustrated step by step the sabotage by the scab unions and valiantly plunged itself into political and economic struggles constitutes an important symbol of the new awakening of the u.s. working class. it is exerting and is sure to exert in the future a deep-going influence on the revolutionary mass movement in the united states.

during the vigorous revolutionary struggle, more and more people of various strata in the united states have joined the ranks in the struggle. broad sections of the people in the country are united together to oppose the nixon government's policies of aggression and war. an excellent situation prevails in the revolutionary struggle of the american people. just as the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "i am convinced that the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the united states will inevitably be defeated."

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US INVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIA

Bankruptcy of Nixon's "Peace" Fraud

by

Hsin Chih (辛之)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 9, 1970)

US Falls Into Quagmire of Indochina

Nixon and his Defense Secretary Laird and others are eagerly making it known that they are going to pull the American forces of aggression out of Cambodia. They make it seem that they have changed overnight from war gods of plague of fierce mien into angels of peace with the olive branch in their hands.

However, even some people among the American bourgeoisie have realized that "withdrawal of forces" and "disengagement from Indochina" from the mouth of Nixon is really synonymous with aggression and expansion of the war of Indochina. In a dispatch from Saigon entitled "US Sinks Deeper and Deeper in the Quagmire of Asia" and published in International Herald Tribune of June 1, Robert G. Kaiser[?], an American columnist, compares the US, made a fool of by Nixon and others, to Alice of "Alice in Wonderland." He quotes from Alice, the heroine of the children's story:

"O Mouse, do you know the way out of this pool?
I am very tired of swimming about here, O Mouse!"

In a sarcastic vein Kaiser points out that the US--the Alice of the world of reality--has been pushed into the quagmire of first Vietnam and then Indochina by Johnson, Nixon and the like, and that it is now difficult to get itself out of the quagmire.

The American journalist exposed the series of rumors of "peace" and "withdrawal of forces" of Nixon and the rest, saying, "If the Mouse really knows, he won't tell. After one month of campaigning in Cambodia, after one year of 'Vietnamization,' and after 16 months of Nixon's being in power and his promise to end the war, the US is still swimming in Indochina."

He wrote: "President Nixon may have mentioned ending the war in his speech. But viewed from here (Saigon), not even a shadow of it (ending the war) can be seen.

"The American adventure in Cambodia has more than ever enlarged the conflicting impressions people gain from Washington's public statements and the realities in the battlefield." He continued to reveal: "When President Nixon and Defense Secretary Laird said that the invasion of Cambodia would speed up the withdrawal of American forces and guarantee the success of the 'Vietnamization' program, the men in Saigon responsible for directly conducting the war (meaning American military leaders like Abrams who directly direct the war of aggression against Indochina) refused to make any such prediction."

What the Consequences of Planning with Dispatch of Thai Forces Are

Nixon certainly does not want to stop the war of aggression against Indochina. He is actively planning to enlarge this war of aggression. What he wants to do is to continue the aggression on the one hand and on the other hand reduce the pressure of the people at home. To attain this criminal object, he is intensively implementing the "Nixon Doctrine" of making "Asians fight Asians." The sending of Thai "volunteers" into Cambodia is part of this sinister plan. A *New York Times* editorial of June 4 said: "Thailand has decided to send volunteer ground forces and gunboat units to Cambodia and to give Phnom Penh other military aid... From the long-range point of view, this latest enlargement of the Indochina war will bring even more problems to Cambodia and Thailand and will further complicate the problem of withdrawal of American forces from Southeast Asia."

The newspaper said anxiously: "Thailand's action will surely cause reaction from the communist forces already fighting in Thailand. In due course of time it will practically extend the Indochina war to Thailand itself.

"So far as Cambodia is concerned, it is dubious that this promised 'aid' from another traditional enemy should cause joy, because it means that the war going on in Cambodian territory will expand on a larger scale than ever and bring still greater destruction and loss to the lives and property of the people. It will increase the support of Cambodian nationalists for Prince Sihanouk. Because South Vietnam forces are carrying out serious intervention in Cambodia at the invitation of the Lon Nol regime, Prince Sihanouk has already won the participation of new supporters in his communist-backed forces.

"Nixon Doctrine" Is Doomed To Failure

"It may even lead to the partitioning and dismemberment of Cambodia. Thailand occupies the western parts of this country, some of which Thailand has always claimed. Saigon's troops control the southeastern part of Cambodia, where they are already fighting. Then there are the Communists (meaning the people's armed forces of Cambodia) who firmly control the northeastern part of Cambodia."

The paper thinks that in the last analysis, the policy of making "Asians fight Asians" will still not get the US out of the quagmire. It said: "The US, as the initiator of the whole adventure, will feel heavy pressure from the two Southeast Asian allies (meaning Thailand and the Saigon regime) who support it. It will be asked to give unlimited financial and military aid, and to give more direct aid (meaning to send American forces into battle) when things go wrong either in the Cambodian battlefield or in the Thai and South Vietnam battlefields. Signs are already appearing that the sending of Saigon's troops to Cambodia to fight has weakened the combat strength of the allies (meaning the American forces, their criminal accomplices and South Vietnamese puppet troops)."

Nixon's "peace" lies and smokescreen of "withdrawal of forces" cannot deceive even American bourgeois public opinion, still less the people of the world.

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US Imperialism Lost 3,000 Men in One Month's Aggression Against Cambodia

by

Shih Chün-yü (施駿玉)

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 9, 1970)

The Cambodian Liberation Army issued a war bulletin announcing that a total of 40,000 enemy troops was annihilated during the period from March 18 when the Lon Nol clique engineered the coup to the end of May.

Included in these figures were 3,000 US troops and 9,000 Nguyen troops which invaded Cambodia at the end of April. These men of the army of aggression were either killed, wounded or captured.

Lon Nol boasted an army of 40,000, but in only a month and a half 28,000 were annihilated. In the meantime, Saigon admitted that it sent 40,000 troops to invade Cambodia, but now nearly one quarter of them have been annihilated.

More laughable still are the US troops. Originally Nixon and the Pentagon announced that nearly 20,000 men invaded Cambodia in the Fish Hook and other areas. Later they announced that a number of them were withdrawn. But after a few days they said that several thousand men were again sent to Cambodia because of the need in the war developments.

Now it is even clearer that what Nixon called withdrawal was actually the withdrawal of the killed and wounded.

The Cambodian Liberation Army was set up only after the Lon Nol clique engineered the coup. During a short period of merely a month and a half it grew up strong from nothing and annihilated not only large numbers of Lon Nol troops and Nguyen troops but also 3,000 US troops. This is a significant military achievement.

Thus it can be seen that as long as the oppressed people dare to pick up their weapons, persevere in their righteous cause, and do not fear violence, a small nation can defeat a large one and a weak nation can defeat a strong one.

In his recent speech on the question of Cambodia Nixon again played his trick of deception, singing aloud the tune of withdrawal. But in reality he is expanding the war of aggression against Indochina. During a recent period the US Seventh Fleet again sent two aircraft carriers to the Gulf of Tonkin, increasing its naval and air strength to the 1965-1966 level, when they frenziedly bombed northern Vietnam. In the meantime Nguyen Kao Ky also announced repeatedly that Nguyen troops will never withdraw from Cambodia and that "We stay as long as required." These facts prove that US imperialism and its lackeys will never lay down their butcher's knife.

Invasion of Thai troops into Cambodia is now being planned. The Foreign Minister of the Thanom clique just attended the Djakarta Conference and the Djakarta Conference also requested all nations in its communique to withdraw their troops from Cambodia. But the ink on the communique was still wet when Thailand changed from its demand for withdrawal of troops to dispatching of troops for invasion. Now it becomes even clearer to the people in the world what sort of a conference the Djakarta Conference was.

In his speech Nixon fabricated war achievements to cover up his aggression and the speech was full of "sophisms and deceptions." These two words were used by the Jen-min Jih-pao in its incisive commentary on Nixon's speech. A Reuter correspondent's dispatch from Washington also said: Nixon's speech "totally failed to hit his critics and there will be heated debates on his Indochinese policy."

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END

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